INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

VOL. XVII NO. 263— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1929. ONE ANNA

NO CHANGE OF POLICY REGARDING INDIA.

Why The Viceroy Made A Statement

ONLY TO APPEASE INDIAN LEADERS.

India Debate In Lords

LABOUR GOVT. REASSURES TORY-LIBERAL DIEHARDS.

Lord Reading Withdraws The Motion.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the House of Lords Lord Reading maintained that no statement of political character regarding the future government of India should have been made without at least the assent of the Simon Commission and both the political parties. He pointed out that as he had feared the statement had been received in India as implying that it was meant to confer Dominion Status, if not immediately, at least within a short period. He urged the Government to make it clear in the plainest and most explicit terms that there had been misunderstanding and the misconception and that the pronouncement was only the interpretation of the ultimate goal which India might attain when various obstacles had been surmounted.

NO REFLECTION ON LORD IRWIN.

Lord Reading did not desire to cast the faintest reflection on the Viceroy. His objection was that the time of issuing the statement must give rise to misunderstanding.

LORD PARMOOR REPLIES.

Lord Parmoor replying on behalf of the Government said that the reason for pronouncement made was that in the Viceroy's view it was necessary, having regard to the atmosphere in India and to dispel the mistrust regarding British policy. Conditions contained in the declaration of 1917 and the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 remained in full force and could not be altered except by Parliament.

WHERE IS THE CHANGE OF POLICY?

Nothing could be clearer than that is was Viceroy's intention to retain these old reservations without alteration or exception.

Lord Parmoor re-echoed Lord Reading's opinion that it would be the greatest possible misfortune to make difference on the Indian affairs a matter of political dispute here. He did not think there was the slightest reason for supporting that upon the necessity of keeping political matters out of all Indian affairs and questions there was slightest difference between Lord Reading and the Government.

GOVERNMENT IS IN AGREEMENT WITH TORY-LIBERAL VIEWS.

Lord Reading would find in pronouncement the view of the Viceroy that it would be an advantage at present to get clearer atmosphere to prevent misapprehension and remove the webs of distrust in order that our future policy towards India might have the best opportunity of having its conciliatory character understood, not only by us but by Indian leaders. That is the point which I and the Government regard as the most important part of the pronouncement. There is absolutely no difference between views stated by Lord Reading and those held by the Government and the leaders of the Liberal and the Conservative parties have concurred regarding this portion of the pronouncement.

Lord Parmoor thought that it would be this part of pronouncement to which Indian opinion be more immediately directed.

SIMON INFORMED.

Questions of policy with respect to time within which Dominion Status might be attained could not be considered until the Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee had reported, until His Majesty's Government had been able in consultation with the Government of India to consider the matters in the light of the material available and until the Conference which it was intended to summon had met. The matter would then have to be decided by Parliament. They hoped that in fullness of time India would become an integral part of the Empire in equal partnership with other Dominions.

The Government informed Simon Commission of the action they intended to take and the Commission did not wish to be associated in this reaffirmation.

Lord Birkenhead declared that the reason why the statement was issued was that the Government were threatened with a campaign of civil disobedience at the end of year. Experience had shown that the way to discharge our obligation to India was never to yield to threats.

ONLY APPEASING THE PEOPLE

Lord Passfield on behalf of Government declared that the Viceroy's statement was necessary in order to explain the new procedure initiated by the Simon Commission as regards the enlargement of the Commission's scope and the holding of the Conference. It was never out of time to seek appeasement even if the people were uttering threats. Lord Passfield declared that it was absolutely clear

(Continued on Page 8).

MEERUT PRISONERS' APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Disallowed For "Want Of Sufficient Material."

MR. JUSTICE BOYS PASSES ORDERS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

Mr. Justice Boys passed orders disallowing various applications for bail, transfer and permission for personal attendance made by some of the accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case. In the application for stay and transfer of proceedings by Dange, Spratt, Mirajkar and Adhikari his Lordship remarked that there was want of sufficient material which if supplied would enable the matter to be reconsidered.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

In connection with the application of Dange and Mirajkar requesting the Court to take action against Mr. J. N. Sahani and another of the "Hindustan Times" for alleged contempt of Court, it was claimed by the applicants that it would be impossible for any public matter to be discussed and there was in it enough to influence the Magistrate. The application was rejected.

Other applications for bail and transfer were also disallowed for want of sufficient material.

CASE AGAINST MR. WILSON.

The case of alleged contempt of Court against Mr. F. W. Wilson, late Editor of "Pioneer," in connection with articles on the Meerut Case will probably be heard on the 14th November, before a special bench.—A.P.

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

MEERUT, Nov. 6.

On the commencement of today's proceedings in the conspiracy case Mr. Milner White, Magistrate, read a telegram received from the High Court stating that in view of the orders passed yesterday on bail and transfer applications there was no need of making arrangements for sending the accused concerned to Allahabad.

Accused Dange protesting declared his intention to withdraw his appeal. He was directed by the court to submit withdrawal in whiting.

GOVT. HANDWRITING EXPERT.

Mr. R. Stoll, Government handwriting expert, was then called to the witness box and Mr. Langford James began his examination.

Declarations May Create Divisions Says Baba Gurdit Singh.

MEERUT, Nov. 5.

Baba Gurdit Singh of Komagatamaru fame visited Meerut to-day and was allowed by the Court to interview Sohansingh, Joshi, Kedarnath Sahni and others. Interviewed by the Associated Press, Baba Gurdit Singh, commenting on the Viceroy's statement stated that the declaration was probably intended to create divisions among the nationalist ranks in India. Its acceptance would be a repudiation of the Calcutta resolution.—A. P.

NEW DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR MIANWALI.

—:o:—

MIANWALI, Nov. 2.

Khan Bahadur Ralik Iman Mehdi Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Miawali it is understood will hand over the charge of the District to Rai Sahib L. Radha Krishnan, who is expected to reach here on the 6th inst.—Free Press.

DERBY PRIZE MONEY IN DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Three Persons Under Arrest.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

A dispute over the ownership of the prize money for the winning ticket which drew "Trigo" in last Calcutta Derby Sweepstake is stated to have led to the arrest of three persons, namely, Mr. Lakshminarain Singh and his son Mr. Moti Singh of Calcutta and Mr. Jitendranath Sen, Manager, Asansol Branch of Centrla Bank of India, against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted.

It is alleged that the fact that the ticket had drawn the winning horse was concealed from the legal owner, Sher Singh, on behalf of his two-year-old son Sapuran Singh which was the "nome de plume" in the application to Turf Club through Asansol Branch of Central Bank and Dr. B. W. Holmes, Member of the Turf Club.

KICKS OFF HIS JOB.

After the Derby, Mr. Lakshminarain Singh represented himself as the legal owner and drew money from the Turf Club amounting to Rs. 16 lakhs the n nus usual commissions and left for Jaipur after resigning his employment.

After two months Sher Singh made a complaint to the Magistrate of Asansol. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the three accused. In the petition Mr. Sher Singh stated that he asked Mr. Lakshminarain to secure a chance in the sweepstake using the "nom de plume" of Sapuran Singh. After the race, Mr. Lakshminarain concealing the fact that that number referred to the winning horse "fraudulently" induced the petitioner to part with the letter from the Central Bank on the pretext of making enquiries."

Dr. Holmes was induced to make over Rs. 13,31,656 in favour of Mr. Lakshminarain and Rs. 1,66,456 in favour of Mr. Jitendranath Sen.

Another man named Mr. Bnag Singh instituted proceedings against Mr. Lakshminarain Singh and Mr. Sher Singh claiming a quarter share of the prize money on the ground that he and Mr. Sher Singh had agreed to purchase the ticket, the former receiving one quarter and latter three-quarters of the shares in the transaction.

The accused have been released on bail.—A. P.

"RANJI'S" HELP TO LANCASHIRE.

ABOUT £2000000 WORTH OF ORDERS PLACED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Walter Brearley, old Lancashire and England fast bowler, interviewed by the "Manchester Evening News" declared that "Ranji" was planning to give a helping hand to the Lancashire cotton industry by guaranteeing contracts for shipment of £2 million worth, annually, of Lancashire goods to Nawanagar.—Reuter.

Mr. Narottam Morarji's Body Found.

AT 'TIGER'S LEAP' NEAR LONAVLA.

Great Sensation In Bombay.

There was considerable sensation in the Share Market on Wednesday consequent upon the rumours that Mr. Narottam Morarji, the Bombay Millionaire and the moving spirit of the Scindia Steam Navigation, was mysteriously missing. One report has it that he left Poona on Wednesday morning but did not turn up in his office at the usual time in the afternoon. Enquiries were being made everywhere as to his whereabouts. His non-arrival in Bombay has been the cause of great alarm and considerable anxiety among his relatives and friends and especially in business circles.

According to another version his car met with an accident somewhere near Lonavala near Byramji Point, Khandalla.

ALIGHTS AT BYRAMJI POINT.

Enquiries show that Mr. Narotam left Bombay for Sholapur on Saturday morning in his motor car to attend certain functions connected with H. E. the Governor's visit to that town and was expected to return to Bombay on Tuesday evening.

On the way at Byramji Point, it is reported, he stopped the car and left it in charge of his chauffer and did not return for a considerably long time. The chauffeur naturally got anxious and began enquiries and also told some of the residents of the locality

NO TRACE YET.

A vigorous search was made at Byramji Point by a number of men but without success. The news flashed like wild fire in Bombay and created a great sensation as Mr. Narotam was a well-known figure in Bombay society besides being a prominent millowner merchant and financier.

ANXIOUS CROWDS SURROUND HIS OFFICE.

His office at Sudama House was besieged by a big crowd of people who were too anxious to learn the fate of Mr. Narotam. Some of his relatives hurried to Khandalla in a motor car but till evening neither Mr. Narotam nor his body was found near Byramji Point.

BODY FOUND AND CREMATED.

According to information received in Bombay late at night, the body of Mr. Narottam was found at Tiger's Leap, near Lonavla, at 5-30 p.m. last evening and was cremated at 9-30 p.m. "Tiber's Leap" is a well-known spot about 3 miles from Lonavla.

(Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas who was about 50 years old, was one of the prominent citizens of Bombay and had distinguished himself as a mill-owner and captain of industry. He was the agent of the Sholapur Mills and the principal partner in the agency firm of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in the founding of which he took the leading part. He took interest in all public movements and was an enthusiastic supporter of the Scout movement. He attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva as the Indian Employers' Delegate. Mr. Narottam leaves behind him his mother, a son and a daughter and his nephew, the Hon. Mr. Ruttonsey Dharamsey.)

"UNTOUCHABLE" AND TEMPLE ENTRY.

Hindu Leaders Recognise Justice Of Their Demands.

"SATYAGRAHA INADVISABLE AT PRESENT JUNCTURE."

— Seth Jamnalal Rajaj's Appeal. —

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has sent he following letter to Messrs. Rajbhoj, Kamle and leaders of the Parwati Satyagraha, Poona:—

I have read with much regret in the newspapers the decision of the Parwati temple trustees forming the reply they have made to the just demands of the Satyagrahis as placed before them by friends who undertook to negotiate on their behalf. Unless a miracle occurs, little hope may now be entertained that they may yet reconsider their decision during the remaining two days of the suspension period In these circumstances, I suppose, it would not be out of place, if I place my views before you regarding the advisability or otherwise of resuming the Satyagraha.

JUSTIFIABLE BUT INADVISABLE.

In view of Poona situation you would no doubt be justified in resuming it now, but I should like you to take a wider view of this question not only in the light of the crisis through which our nation is just now passing but in the light of the general nature of the question of temple entry itself. I had personally placed before you when we met in Poona last week my Committee's, i.e. the Congress, view-point, which is to determine the means of redress by taking an All-India view of the problem rather than by considering it in its local aspects only. Your action in this matter as you are well aware, is going to give a lead, as it has already done in Bombay, Gujerat and elsewhere to many others and will affect the entire solution of the problem favourably or adversely. You should therefore make yourself doubly sure, before you act, that the lead you will be giving others through your action would be not only correct but the only possible one in the present situation of the country. I have not cared to ascertain whether the Satyagraha commenced under the auspices of your Committee fulfills all the requirements of the subtle doctrine. Satyagraha is a principle of no easy virtue. If practised in its true spirit and form, it blesses both who wield it as against whom it is wielded. But if roughly or indifferently handled, it proves a double edged weapon and recoils upon one-self creating internal cleavage.

"THINK BEFORE YOU ACT."

I desire you, therefore, to ponder well before resuming such a weapon and see whether you will serve the cause you represent or serve the Hindu Society of which you rightly claim to be an integral part, through resorting to it at such a time whether you will be justified in plunging the community in turmoil over the question, whether it would bring you nearer your rightful place in the community by helping to create widespread provocation, resentment and bitterness among the class Hindus just when there are unmistakable signs of their earnestly striving to solve the problem at all possible speed and at their own initiative.

HINDU LEADERS' APPEAL.

In this week, a number of most prominent Hindu leaders of Bombay and elsewhere, well-known for their orthodox outlook, have issued a public appeal which has all the potentialities of proving the final land-mark in the history of untouchability provided the proper atmosphere is there to help its working all over the country. It calls upon the entire Hindu community to wipe off the curse of untouchability at one stroke and to disregard all conventions prescribing its observance everywhere publicly. The appeal is being signed and circulated all over India and leaders of Hindu community everywhere are being exhorted to identify themselves with it and carry out its requirements without delay. The signatories count among them many who are themselves owners or trustees of Hindu temples. My Committee is determined to carry on a ceaseless propaganda in this direction and even try to get a special resolution passed by the Congress at Lahore calling upon the Hindu community to see that they shall hear no more of untouchability before the year runs out.

Much water has already flown since even the starting of your Satyagraha in Poona. But it would be a blunder, let me tell you, to attribute the present earnestness among the Hindus to the Satyagraha or its "ultimatums" by the leaders of the untouchables. I am positive that the facts are otherwise. A number of forces affecting the course of events in the life of Hindu community during recent years have combined themselves in awakening the social conscience and it is the justice of the demand made on behalf of the untouchables which has appealed to the awakened conscience of the Hindu community that is responsible above everything else, for the present earnestness. The launching or resuming Satyagraha by untouchables anywhere at such a juncture, would, in my opinion, be most ill-advised. It would mar entirely the present atmosphere of ever-increasing good-will and only serve to create mutual recriminations, bitterness and stiffness—things hardly calculated to bring about a happy or speedy solution of the problem. It would virtually close all avenues of effort for such organisations as my Committee, inasmuch as two parallel programmes—one advocating precipitate Satyagraha, the other prescribing a certain period of trying lesser means of persuasion, etc., as a necessary preliminary to Satyagraha cannot be worked satisfactorily and simultaneously.

APPEAL TO SATYAGRAHA LEADERS.

I appeal, therefore, to you to think dispassionately and think well before you decide your future course. Let no false pride stand between you and your taking a correct decision. Nothing in this world is brighter than truth and no privilege would be looked upon as prouder than our remaining loyal to it at the cost of all minor or local considerations. Let it not be said of you that just at a time when a little patience and a little wisdom on the part of the leaders of untouchables and their right advice to their community would have solved a country-wide problem, they, out of an ill-conceived sense of self-help or self-assertions, plunged the whole Hindu community in an internecine war and this at a time when India was passing through the gravest crisis since 1857. This is no time for histerics or glory through self-assertion. This is hard time for every son and daughter of India who has the nation's interest at heart to silently purify and qualify himself or herself for one's place in India's approaching struggle and determine one's conduct in every domestic question that may present itself for immediate treatment, with a vision of that future. Where there is no vision, people perish and I should be justified in expecting that vision from those who are guiding

(Continued on page 8.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

(For Details See Page 7.)

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SCINDIA SHARES TUMBLE ON RUMOURS.

Rather Quiet And Anxious Session.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The local share market was thick with ugly rumours in connection with a prominent local business. These rumours were responsible for sharp decline on Scindia shares. Mill shares opened steady and after some improvement prices declined slightly. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 762/ advanced to Rs. 764/ reacted to Rs. 762/ but again advanced to Rs. 764/ and finally touching Rs. 765/ prices declined to Rs. 757 but recovered and closed at Rs. 760 Fazal shares opened at Rs. 550/ and after declining one point advanced to Rs. 557/ but declined on long liquidation to Rs. 551/ and closed at Rs. 552. Tata Steel shares ruled rather steady and Defd. prices advanced Rs. 5/ after opening at Rs. 295/ but again declined and closed at 294. There was some liquidation in Bombay Burma shares. Tata Hydro shares were rather steady. The market displayed an anxious tone throughout the day and closed with a quiet tone.

In the cash section there was small business as under:—Kasturchand Rs. 10, 9/12 Khulna Bhagirath Rails Rs. 80/ Imperial Bank Rs. 1375. 1372/8 new issues Rs. 340/ 337/8. Baroda Bank 77/ Union Bank Rs. 3/6 Central Bank 17/2, 17/ Andhra 745 740. Tata Hydro Pref. 1080/ Tata Power Ordi. 655, 651/4 Empire of India 1922/8. 1915/ New Indian 20/14, 20/12, Scindia 13/8, 12/ Tata Steel Second

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bombay Dyeing 763,65,57,60
Century 325,27,25
Colaba 133
Crescent 87
Fazal 551,57,51,52
Indore 367,70
Madhowji 28
Nagpur 482,81
New Great 166
Pearl 330,35,30,31
Simplex 50
Swadeshi 415,16
Burma 772,677,65,66
Hydro 126,62,160
Tram 144
Deff. 295,300,293,300,294-6
Ord. 73,10,73,7278,6
Bundi 17-6
Indian 276,78,77
Katni Ord. 207.
Alcock 330,28

Pref. 85/, 84/12 Tata Power 15/8. Bombay Telephone 55/8 Bombay Burma 272/8, 271/14 B. B. Petroleam 4/12/6/, 4/12.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347-8
Apollo 50, nil 3-4.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 165.
Bharat (500) 10y, 75
Bombay Cotton (200 201 150.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201, 760.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200- nil 155.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 481/4.
Century 100, 325.
Colaba Land 100, 133/12.
Crescent, 100, 87-8.
Currimbhoy 250 nil 100.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord 0-6-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 141-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 63-12
Elphinstone 100, 6-8.
Fazulbhoy 320, 552-8.
Finlay 100 10y 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100. 1850.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 116-4.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1,200.
Indore Malwa 100, 1221, 370.
Jamshed 250 nil 20.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 1007 1300.
Kohinoor 10, 16/1/4.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 90.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1495
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1240
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Mever Sassoon 100 nil 45.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88/12
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 155.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 167/8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 210, 331/4.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2/2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 63.
Sholapur 1000 10f. xd. 4,480
Simplex 180, 20, 50
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12
Swadeshi 180, 20, 416-4.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2460
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2, 2 xd. 99.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77.
Central 200 xd., 17.
Imperial 605, 40 xd. 1372-8.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 337-8.
Union 5/11 3-6.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. xd. 17/6.
Central India Mining 5-12.
Gwalior Cement 88, 96.
Indian Cement 277/8.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-12.
Shahabad Cement, 10y. 147-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 17-8.
United Cement 100 6y 67.
Katni Defd. 698/12.
Katni Ord. 205.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 730
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 115
Central Provinces 89.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 79-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 86-8.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 645.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 740.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 144/6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10 f. xd. 1260.
Tata Power 800; nil 655.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 150.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1130 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 220.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 280
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 30y. 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.

Volkart U.P. 50-0-30y, 515.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1925.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 12-8.
New Indian Assurance 6y 20-14.
Oriental Government Security Life 100|2014.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd. 6-9.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 328/12.
Attock Oil, 1, nil; 35.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 226-4.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 33
Burma (1) Corporation 770.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-14.
Indian Radio Ord 357-8 def 357-8
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 12.
Tata Construction xd. 47.
Tata Iron Defd. 72-6.
Tata Iron Defd. 294-6.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 113.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 103.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 108.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8 109.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata 1st Pref. 140.
Tata 2nd Pref. 84/12.
Andhra Pref. 1030.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Power 1100.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. SALES.

Receipts to date 5th Oct. 1929—
1929-30 4447000.
1928-29 4455000.
Receipts yesterday 5th Oct. 1929—
1928-29 104000.
Exports to date 5th Oct. 1929—
1929-30 2083000.
1928-29 2591000.
Stock at Ports 2nd Nov 1929—
1929-30 2320000.
1928-29 2050000.
Stock Interior Towns 2nd Nov. 1929—
1929-30 1305000.
1928-29 1034000.
Stock Liverpool 2nd Nov. 1929—
1929-30 677000.
1928-29 516000.
Visible Supply 2nd Nov. 1929—
1929-30 5068000.
1928-29 4745000.
Quantity in Sight 2nd Nov. 1929—
1929-30 7165000.
1928-29 6250000.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The local market opened at Rs. 324/8 for Broach A./M. delivery on lower New Orleans quotations. At this level there was some short covering which hardened prices to Rs. 325/4 but prices again declined on nervous long liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were quiet and with some local rumours. Coupled with Liverpool 4 points lower, prices declined to Rs. 322/8 but again recovered and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 323/4.
Oomra D./J. 276/8
Oomra Mar. 282.
Bengal D./J. 218/4.
Bengal Mar. 225/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Nov.	184.50—1.10
Feb.	189.00—1.30
May	192.60—1.40

READY COTTON. SADES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 6.

100 R. D. Tata & Co. Nunded 258
100 Do. Sangli 329
200 Ralli Bros. Shegaon 210
100 Do. Indore 215
100 Do. Khandeh 205
200 Japan T. & Co. Veraval 218/220
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Akola 246
100 Bussan & Co. Vambori 232
100 Do. Dhulia 232
100 Do. Nagar 228
200 Bombay & Co. Amreli 203
-00 Do. Gondal 205
100 Rubi Mill Purna 240

ROOM RAT.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bengal 220 D./J.
BeEngal 227 March.
Broach 324 A./M.
Oomra 278 A./M.
Oomra 278 D./J.
Oomra 284 March.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal 229 225 220

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 4.

In full-pressed bales. Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Sept. year.
Khandesh	90	5,169
Central India	185	11,524
Barsi and Nagar	.....	6,191
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	1,393
Berar	863	23,396
Central Provinces	255	7,688
Total Oomras	1,393	55,361
Dholera	85	4,488
N. W. Provinces	937	16,565
Rajputana	.....	2,908
Sind-Punjab	6	4,324
Broach	.....	4,229
Coompta and Dharwar	.....	26,947
Westerns-Northerns	.....	8,566
Cocoanada	.....	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	3,636
Persian	.....	46
American	.....	1,050
Egyptian and African	.....	15,199
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	65
Total	2,421	143,484

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday.	This year.	1st Sept. to 31st Oct. year.
Europe	1,508	126,900
Japan and China	1,926	122,728
Coast Ports	176	3,656
Up-country by Rail	.....	16,144
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	12,274
Total	3,610	280,702

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

	Ready. Red leafy. New	Ready. Average. Old.
Bengal Superfine	225	
Bengal Fine	220	200
Bengal F.G.	215	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	285-90	255
Nagpur Savner Fine	.....	255
Yeotmal Fine	280-82	245
Arvi Fine	.....	245
Amraoti Fine	280	240
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	280	235
Mulkapur Fine	275	215
Khandesh Fine	270	215
Muthia Fine	.....	195
Muthia F.G.	.....	175
Nanded/Purna	.....	.....
F.G.G.S.	.....	240
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	285
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	235
Indore Ujjain Fine	.....	210
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	230
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....
Cambodia	.....	365
Mirai/Sangli	.....	310
Compti Good	.....	285-90
Jinja	.....	425
Busoga	.....	

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New Orleans Futures Decline 26 Points.

BUYERS HOLDING ALOOF.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Yesterday the New York cotton was closed. The New Orleans cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points and in the absence of buying prices declined 26 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 27 points to 17.20c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at decline of 2 points and prices registered a sharp decline on heavy selling orders from America. When prices declined 17 points there was a small rally and the market closed at a decline of 13 to 14 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.76 and sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 12 points with January 9.30 and March 9.34. The Egyptian Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 10 points. Sakellaridis Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 14.95d.

In a declining market generally the buyers are holding aloof. Those who carry long interest are becoming nervous and are parting with their purchases. Confidence in present prices impaired however the technical situation is greatly improved owing to heavy liquidation.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs Thos. Smith & Co.)

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Dec. close at 8s. 9 1/2d.—2-1/4d.
Mar. close at 9s. 5d.—2-1/8d.
May close at 9s. 8d.—2-1/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Dec. per bushel Dols. 1.21-3/8—(3-3/8)
Mar. per bushel Dols. 1.28-5/8—2-7/8.
May per bushel Dols. 1.31-7/8—3-1/4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Nov. 22.70 up 25.
Feb. 19.95 down 20.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Grunning:—"Market weak and declining. Not sufficient demand to absorb the daily sales of hedging. Sales are being made on orders from America. Our opinion is that market will decline further."

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 5.

December	17.35—26
January	17.47—26
Middling Spot	17.20—27

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

	Opening.	Closing.
November		9.31—14
December		9.37—13
January	9.52	9.41—14
February		9.43—14
March	9.62	9.51—14
April		9.52—14
May	9.70	9.59—14
June		9.59—14
July	9.73	9.63—13
August		9.61—13
September		9.59—13
October	9.78	9.58—13
November		9.57—13
January 1931	9.71	9.57—14
Middling Spot		9.76—10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 500 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.70—10
Scinde Fine	5.95—10
Scinde Superfine	6.20—10
Bengal Good	5.45—10
Bengal Fully Good	5.70—10
Bengal Fine	5.95—10
Oomra, Good	6.60—10
Oomra Fully Good	6.90—10
Oomra Fine	7.20—10
Broach Fully Good	7.80—70
Broach Fine	8.05—10
Broach Superfine	8.30—10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.

November	14.17—06
January	14.31—11
March	14.51—10
May	14.76—10
July	15.01—07
November	15.31—07
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	14.95—05

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 5.

Linseed, Oil naked, London, cwt.—December delivery, sellers 41|10-1|2.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—January|April delivery sellers 40|10-1|2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 6.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/4.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|12.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87|4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96|3.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95|11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101 1/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/9
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/3.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88|7.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates, 20th November settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/1/0, 5 per cent 1945 55 Rs. 101/1/0.
Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

3 Months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5 13/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 6 per cent.
Call Money 3 per cent.
One Month 3 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Linseed May	12	9	0
Wheat January	7	7	3
Wheat May	7	11	0
Groundnut February	52	14	0
Cottonseed Nov.	4	4	0
Linseed Spot	13	9	0

—:o:—

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

	Cwts.
Wheat	633
Linseed	5,363
Rape Rai & Mustarseeds	347
Gingellyseeds	359
Poppyseeds	2
Groundnuts	18,549
Castorseeds	122
Rice	5,532
Myrabollams	2,110
Cottonseeds	2,016
Gram	480
Joowar	232
Bajree	493
Coal	3,526 Tons

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 31st October 1929:—

Liabilities.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs.	3,36,00,000.
Capital Paid-up ...	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	75,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc. ...	14,07,49,000
Sundries includ i n g Branch Adjustments.	2,54,87,000
Total ...	19,05,36,000

Assets.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Govt. and other authori s e d Securities ...	4,55,78,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	2,40,80,000
Bills Discounted ...	82,66,000
Bank Premises ...	55,81,000
Sundries includ i n g Branch Adjustments .	2,37,22,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, Properti e s , etc. ...	8,33,09,000
Total ...	19,05,36,000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Our Market has ruled steady today and prices both for Java Ready and Forward positions are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. India Rs. 8/ per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct. Rs. 7/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Rs. 7/14/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan./March Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/6 per cwt.
Shipment Jan./March Rs. 8/1 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—
C. & F. Calcutta—
Oct|Dec. per cwt 11|10-1|3, sellers.
Jan|Mar per cwt. 12|1-1|2 sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 11|11-3|4 sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 12|0-1|4 sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
December shipment sellers 43|-
Barletta Russo, per 62 lb., Cargoes
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers 43|-
Wheat, South Australian, parcels.
Loaded paid 44|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, parcels.—
Nominal.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1|5 13|16
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Jany.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash
Banks Buying D D 1|5 15|16 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 15th Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 1st/15th Nov.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276 3|4.
Banks Selling T T 134 1/4.
Banks Buying T T 275.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. 917.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 131 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 120 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 152 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 7|8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 27/32 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/3 5th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 13/16 5th inst.
London/Paris 123.30 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.17 5th inst.
London/Italy 93.15 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 1/2 4th inst. £4/4/11 3/8 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 15/16 4th inst. 22 7/8 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/8 4th inst. 23 1/16 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 50 1/8 4th inst. 50 1/8 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 5 13/16 per cent. 4th inst. 5 13/16 per cent. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 5 13/16 per cent 4th inst. 5 13/16 per cent. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 per cent. Nominal. 3 mos. 3 1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 4-3/4 per cent 12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Lack of support. Little China selling.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Silver Spot	52	4	3
Kartik Dely.	52	4	0
Mag shar dely.	52	5	0
Posh dely.	52	7	0
Double option Magshar	0	12	0
Double Option Posh	1	3	0

—:o:—

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Ready	21	8	9
Kartik delivery	21	7	9
Magshar delivery	21	8	0
National Bank	21	12	0
Chartered Bank	21	11	0
Central Bank	21	10	0
Sovereigns Ready	13	8	0

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SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929		ALL	
9 Nov.	Maloja x ..	VESSELS	20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		10,650
23 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,068
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*	NOW SAIL	16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*..	DIRECT	10,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India .		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	BOMBAY	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		10,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*	WITHOUT	16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra).		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	TRANSHIPMENT	19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..		10,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	AT	11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	ADEN	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
26th Nov. ..	Dumana	..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Dumala	..	8,422
1930			
3rd Apr ..	Dumana	..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala	..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class Ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Chifuku Maru ..	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „
Honolulu Maru..	24th Nov.	6th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec. 1930	7th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
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Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929.			
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Colombo	and Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana..	Colombo,	Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo,	Straits China & Japan.
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo	and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia.	Colombo,	Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo	and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo,	Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo	and Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo	and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo	and Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo,	Straits, China & Japan
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo	and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo,	Straits, China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) vla Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
8th Nov	Varela ..	Busrah via Karachi
9th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
about 9th Nov.	Ellora ..	Mombassa & Zanzibar via Porebunder
11th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi,
13th Nov.	Bandra ..	Basrah via Verawal Mangrole Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
20th „	Khandalla.	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6023	2 Nov	14 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	.. ..	@13Nov
aNagato Maru ..	5901	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@27 „
Yamagata Maru.	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	6845	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25Dec.
*Tokiva Maru ..	6 2	16 Dec.	30 „

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Katori Maru ..	10000	14 Nov.	1 Dec.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	28 Nov.	15 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Asama Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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with an introduction

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Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

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Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

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	Lucknow City.
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Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
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Chandausi.	Nagpur.
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal.
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The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

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Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosek
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San-
Changchun	(Tokio-	Francisco
Dairen	Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de	Vladivostock
	Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.

opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23.50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.

Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1|2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on pplication.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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THE INDIAN ALBUM IS AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY ART JOURNAL, DESERVING A PLACE IN EVERY DRAWING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The special features of the Art Journal—The 'Indian Album' include a few pages of descriptive and illustrated details of Agricultural, Industrial and Material developments of India. Each number will contain the Photographs of Governors, Lieut. Governors, of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India, the portraits of their illustrious ancestors and their Palaces, besides the views of important Temples, Mosques, Churches, Public Buildings, Architecture, and places of interest of the different States and of British India and of Zamindars, Noblemen and Women of India, officials, Non-officials, Members of the Indian Imperial and Provincial Legislatures and Public Bodies and of Fine Art Colour Insets, Photogravures, Drawings, etc.

Editor: K. A. Hebbar. Price Re. 1 per copy.
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WANTED—Agents in every Town.

When it is a question of

Your Health

be sure—don't guess

HOW—if you want to improve your Health and Nerve-strength—how are you to decide upon the course that will give new vitality to your body? Here are a few facts you should know.

Fact I Sanatogen is not a "secret remedy," it is a concentrated scientific food, containing 95% albumin and 5% phosphorus—the two chief constituents of blood, nerves and brains.

Fact II By adding Sanatogen to your diet, you add strength to the strength you have—you improve your health. Scientific tests have shown that the increase of energy and vitality after only a fortnight's use is considerable (from 15% to 60%).

Fact III Thousands of physicians (in fact over 24,000) have written that they have used Sanatogen in their practice and that Sanatogen has improved the health of their patients. In many cases remarkable results were obtained.

To sum up remember that the famous medical journal, "The Lancet," says:

"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food."

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER, if you want to conquer fatigue and to overcome nerve-weakness, then decide to try Sanatogen for a few weeks. You will soon notice that Sanatogen does what it promises to do—that it will revivify your whole system.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND ONE ANNA

For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

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WANTED—An experienced First Class ENGINEER with sound knowledge of turbine specially. Apply with testimonials and minimum pay acceptable. Approved candidate to join immediately. Box No. 2385, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."

A 33076

WANTED—A highly qualified and well experienced OFFICER to superintend the weaving and spinning departments of two Cotton Mills situated upcountry. Applicants must possess up-to-date theoretical knowledge supplemented by good practical experience in both the sections and must have thorough knowledge of working all the latest improvements and inventions in spinning and weaving machinery. Pay up to Rs. 1,500 per mensem with free ordinarily furnished quarters and electric light. All applications will be treated strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 2383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless. Station Master and Electrical Courses. Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements. Prospectus on two anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Clock Tower, DELHI.

A R1974

WANTED.—10 PRACTISING LAWYERS to work in spare hours for a publishing house. Only candidates capable of furnishing practical proof of their ability in book writing need apply to Box No. 2382, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1981

WANTED—PROVINCIAL SOLE AGENTS throughout India for "CRYSTALAHEE" (Powder Glue.) Largely used by cotton mills printers, stationers, binders aerated water factories, hat makers, etc. Makes fifteen pounds of liquid glue for annas seven only. Very important agency in right hands. Those able to organise satisfactorily subagencies throughout their province in all important towns need only apply for samples and agency terms to M. S. BHUMGARA AND SON, G. P. O. Box 570, Bombay.

A R1976

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WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32979

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

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THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No. 21934

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

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(Bombay Presidency) Poona City.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the Local Self-Government Institute's Head Office at Poona. The applicant must be a graduate and must have practical experience of working in a local body. Salary Rs. 200—10—300 subject to the approval of the Provincial Council of the Institute. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute, Post Box 5, Poona City, before the end of November, stating age, qualifications, caste and with testimonials. The appointment is subject to extension being sanctioned by the Council of the Institute from April, 1930.

33074

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

Will be held at Kodibag near Karwar on 18th November 1929, and the following days:—

1,100 tons Teak Logs.
49 tons Sissum Logs.
84 tons Matti Logs.
51 tons Teak Beams.
3,492 (number) Teak poles.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT, Divisional Forest Officer. W. D. KANARA.

Karwar, 21st September, 1929.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

On MONDAY, the 11th November, 1929 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Kalbadevi Road:—under instructions from Messrs. N. Peerozshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Seth Kessowji Damji and Seth Bhimji Premji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Shivdayal Shivshamal, Kissondayal Shivshamal, Bhijmohan Shivdayal and others:—Firstly. The piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 700 sq. yds. with the dwelling house thereon bearing Collector's New No. 3016, New Survey Nos. 1642 and 1644, Cadastral Survey No. 803 Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal C Ward and Street Nos. 243-245 and 237A-39A situate at Kalbadevi Road. Secondly The piece of land admeasuring about 685 Sq. Yds. with the dwelling house thereon bearing Collector's New No. 3018, New Survey Nos. 1641, 1642 and 1643, Cadastral Survey No. 803 Bhuleshwar Division, and Street Nos. 1-2, 3 243-245 situate at Kalbadevi Road.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the above Solicitors at 76 Medows Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHIKALWADI LANE, TARDEO, KNOWN AS "JAVJI BUILDINGS."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1926 (Laxmibai, widow of Narayan Tukaram Chowdhari and others vs. Pandurang Jawji Chowdhari and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's order dated the 11th April, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises

All that piece of land (the cess whereof has now been redeemed) together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon known as "Javji Buildings" situated on the Northern side of Chikalwadi Lane, admeasuring about 7556 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 332 etc., New No. 13852, Old Survey No. 114, New Survey No. 7026, Cadastral Survey No. 310 Tardeo Division, and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 3715-16 to 3719 (3), Street No. 19 to 23B and bounded on the East by the property of Madan Bhawanji, on the West by the property of Liladhar Haridas, on the North by the property of Ruttonji Rustomji and on the South by Chikalwadi Road.

The property realizes a monthly rent of about Rs. 4,383/-

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, FORT, OPPOSITE MINT.

THE POPULAR RENDENZVOUS

THE NEW SKATING RINK

Now in Full Swing.

NEW ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!!

GEORGES IONESCOU

The Worlds Wonder Strong Man.

DAILY AT 6 P.M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND OPENING of the RIALTO

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

At 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SEE and HEAR

The heart of New York Laid Bare in this Amazing Drama

"BROADWAY"

100% Talking, Singing and Dancing UNIVERSAL SUPER PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE

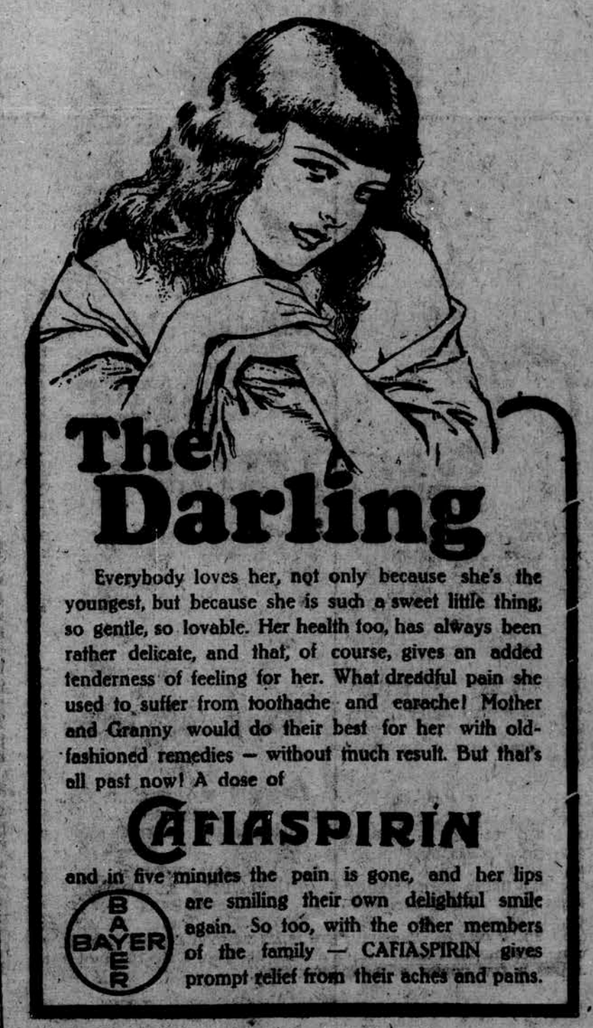
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Triumph OF THE Scarlet Pimpernel

FEATURING

MATHESON LANG

A Brilliant Production of the Tragic Days of the French Revolution portrayed with rare distinction from the NOVEL OF BARONESS OREZY.



The Darling

Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

CAFIASPIRIN

and in five minutes the pain is gone, and her lips are smiling their own delightful smile again. So too, with the other members of the family — CAFIASPIRIN gives prompt relief from their aches and pains.

BAYER

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Indigestion, Skin Disease, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists*, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

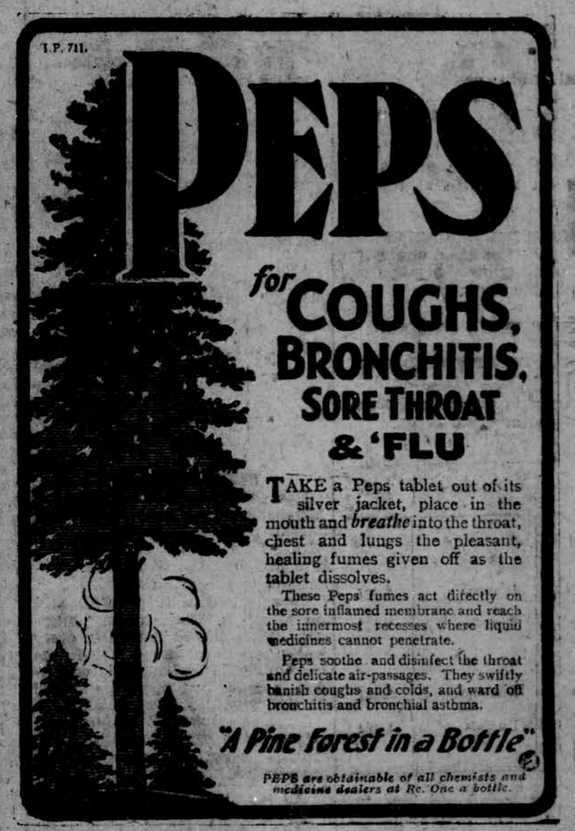
"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) *Mrs. M. E. Barnett.*

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., LALIEL, LONDON, E.3, ENGLAND.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PEPS
for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT & 'FLU
TAKE a Peps tablet out of its silver jacket, place in the mouth and breathe into the throat, chest and lungs the pleasant, healing fumes given off as the tablet dissolves.
These Peps fumes act directly on the sore inflamed membrane and reach the innermost recesses where liquid medicines cannot penetrate.
Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and delicate air-passages. They swiftly banish coughs and colds, and ward off bronchitis and bronchial asthma.
"A Pine Forest in a Bottle"
PEPS are obtainable of all chemists and medicine dealers at Re. One a bottle.

Bombay City and Suburbs

TO-DAY.

B.A. and B.Sc. Subsidiary Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Poppy Day Variety Entertainment, Royal Opera House, under the patronage of H. H. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 8.

First LL.B. and B. Comm. Examination Results University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 9.

S. S. "Maloja" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Armistice Ball at the Town Hall under the patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day: Parade on the Cooperage H. E. the Governor of Bombay attending 10-35 a.m.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kenya Colony Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar and Uganda per extra S. S. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 Noon on Saturday the 9th inst.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.—As the westbound air mails will leave Karachi on Tuesdays instead of on Sundays with effect from Tuesday the 12th November 1929, the following will be the latest hours of posting for the Outward Air Mails at the Bombay G. P. O.

1. Unregistered correspondence. 6-30 p.m. (Saturday.)

2. Registered correspondence. 3-00 p.m. (Saturdays.)

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated to as teach the Bombay General Post Office before the hours mentioned above.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTE. The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

—:o:—

THE VILE-PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.—A special, general meeting of the above League, to change or amend Rules of the League will be held on the 16th instant at the Liberty Lodge, Juhu Road, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Suggestions amendments, additions should reach the Office on or before the 12th inst.

—:o:—

A STUDY CIRCLE IN PSYCHOLOGY.—The second meeting of the Study Circle in Modern Psychology will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpaty, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 8th instant, instead of on Thursday, the 7th inst. All are invited to attend.

Distribution of The e64CM/W n))

—:o:—

VALPAKHADY DEPRESSED CLASS CENTRE.—The Annual Function and Prize Distribution of The Valpakhady Depressed Class Centre comes off on Sunday, (the 10th instant) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at The Edward Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, when Divan Bahadur Zaveri will preside and Mrs. A. R. Dalal will distribute the prizes."

—:o:—

THE OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The 21st linical meeting of the Ophtalmciogical Society of Bombay will be held on Friday, the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the A.M.C. Fsee Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Chifuku Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Friday the 8th inst.

Mails for Kenya Colony and Uganda per extra S. S. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 Noon on Saturday the 9th inst.

SHAW FRIEND
NIM OINTMENT
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
SURE CURE FOR
CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, ORBISITCH, ECZEMA, BILSTER SCABIES ULCER, GANGRENE, CHAPPED FINGER AND TOES, PILES EXTERNAL & INTERNAL ALSO DOGS MANGE AND ANY STUBBORN SORE ON ANIMALS.
AS. 8 PER POT.
SHAW FRIEND & Co.
P.O. JHAJHA, E.I.R.
DIST. MONGHYR.

SIR BYRAMJI'S SUIT AGAINST PHOTOGRAPHER.

Counsel Resents Complainant Being Called "A Very Cruel Man."

The Hon. Justice Mirza at the High Court heard the suit filed by Sir Byramji Jijibhoy to recover a certain sum and for an ejection order against Jehangir Bapuji, proprietor of the Vandyke Photographic Studio.

Mr. F. J. Coltman appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr M. A. Jinnan.

Sir Byramji, in his plaint, stated that he was the owner of the Jehangir Building on Esplanade Road, part of which was occupied by the defendant as tenant on a monthly rent of Rs. 400. In August, 1929, the plaintiff served the defendant with a notice to quit the premises. But the latter had failed to comply with it and had also failed to pay the rent for the months of June, July, August and September.

To recover this amount and damages for the alleged unauthorised occupation from October, the plaintiff had filed this suit. He also prayed for an ejection order.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant, in his written statement, contended that he had the right of occupying the premises for five years under a lease, by the terms of which he had fitted up the studio at a cost of Rs. 10,000. He denied that he was a monthly tenant of the plaintiff. A dispute had arisen over the plaintiff's demand of an additional amount by way of extra insurance premium, which the defendant had refused to pay, because it was not included in the terms of the lease. As a result of this dispute, the plaintiff was wrongly contending that he was a tenant liable to be evicted at a month's notice. The defendant had tendered the rent for June and July, but the plaintiff had refused to accept it. As a result of this, the defendant had not tendered rent for the following months.

GOVERNOR'S PARTY INCIDENT.

The defendant further stated that he had loaned certain valuable oil-paintings to the plaintiff —who was then holding the office of Sheriff,—for use at the latter's farewell party to the late Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson. These paintings were returned to him in a damaged condition, as a compensation for which the defendant made a counter-claim against the plaintiff for Rs. 900. Besides the defendant claimed a sum of Rs. 455 for certain photographs taken under the plaintiff's instruction. Under these circumstances, the defendant submitted that he could not be legally evicted till the expiry of the five years' lease, and claimed to recover Rs. 1,355 from Sir Byramji.

"A VERY CRUEL MAN."

The suit came on before Mr. Justice Mirza on Wednesday.

Mr. Jinnah who appeared for the defendant observed that he was compelled to say that Sir Byramji was a very cruel man.

Mr. Coltman, plaintiff's counsel, took strong exception to Mr. Jinnah's remark which, he said, was a comment on a man's general character.

Mr. Jinnah expressed resentment at Mr. Coltman's interruption and said he would establish every word that he had spoken.

Mr. Jinnah said the plaintiff had to pay some extra premium, which he wanted to recover from the defendant, though he could not claim it under the terms of the lease.

As the defendant refused, he threatened to eject him. That was at the bottom of this suit.

Counsel submitted that as the defendant had not committed a breach of any terms of the lease, he could not be legally ejected. The defendant had been paying the rent regularly since 1927 when he came into occupation. The defendant had executed a very beautiful photo of the plaintiff's party to the Governor, but he had not been paid for it.

hearing of the suit till 6th January, 1930.

His Lordship postponed further

2. Correspondence for Mauritius Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Sperscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. "Umzumbi," Via Dhanushodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 7th inst.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspicious of the above Asociation Mr. Mahadev Shastri Diweker will deliver a lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association on the "Basis of Hindu Sanghatan." All are requested to attend. Special accommodation will be made for ladies.

—:o:—

COLLEGE ELOCUTION EXAMINATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee an Elocution Examination for Parsi College students of all faculties will be held at the Hall of the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee, No. 48, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, on Sunday the 24th inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on "the concepts of Mazda Ahura in the Gathas" The college students will kindly take note of this announcement. Three prizes (Rs. 50/ Rs. 30/ Rs. 20/) will be awarded.

—:o:—

LECTURE ON AVIATION.—Under the auspices of the Dadar, Matunga Parsi Anjuman, Mr. P. M. Kabali will deliver a discourse on "Aviation—and its advantages to India" on Sunday next the 10th November at 5-45 P.M. (S. T.) at the Dadar Parsi Colony Sorab Palamkote Hall, when Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, Kt., will preside. The "Indian Boy Scouts" who have lately returned from England will also narrate their experience, on the occasion.

PUBLIC MEETING OF STATES' PEOPLE.—Under the auspices of "Kathiawar Praja Mandal" there will be a Public Meeting of the States' People at Heerabag (C. P. Tank) to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 P.M. (S. T.) to arrange for the reception of Mr. P. L. Chudgar, who arrives on Monday the 11th instant, and to consider the attitude of His Highness the Jamsaheb towards the Jamnagar Monopolies Inquiry Committee. Messrs. Amritlal D. Sheth, M.L.C., (Editor "Sourashtra"). Balwantrai Mehta, Chatrabhuj Anandji, Manishanker Trivedi etc. will speak.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Amritlal Sheth will address the volunteers about the programme settled by the meeting.

The people of the Indian States residing in Bombay and volunteers are cordially invited to attend the Meeting.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

—:o:—

Acceptances For Fourth Meeting.

KOLHAPUR CITY, Nov. 6.

Following are the Acceptances for the Kolhapur Autumn Meeting Fourth Day, (Thursday:—

PADDOCK PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Polycles 9-10, Swank 8-5, Devaka 8-3, Dunya 6-12, Dawlat 6-12,

BAWDA PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Moon Spark 9-8, Mohan 9-1, Jalal 8-12, Robinhood 8-8, Joyfuss 8-8, Maltan 8-3, Raham 8-0, Sipirea 8-11, Anaizan 8-10.

CITY PLATE. Distance 4 furlongs.

Henrietta 10-0, Lakeside 9-4, Lonely Inn 8-10, Polycles 8-0, Helen 7-13, Royal Gem 7-11, Viramathi 6-12.

SHRI VIJAYAMALA MAHARANI CUP. Distance 1¼ miles.

Shahzaman 9-10, Mooltan 9-9, White Cross 9-3, O'Brrien 9-2, Warwick 7-11, Daoud Beg 8-7, Mashal 8-0, Girgoot 7-11, Sterling 7-7, Amber 7-6.

PALACE PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Puppet 9-0, Wasp 8-6, Fireaway 7-11, Shivakumari 8-9, Floral Fete 7-4.

GOOD BYE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Khalil Khan 9-0, Newfoundland 8-11, Herbert 8-9, Baby Ben 8-2, Padmala 8-5, Prince Rose 8-5, Raddam 8-0, Malik 7-7.

The first race starts at 3-15 p.m. —A.P.

CANON R. D. ACKLAND CONSECRATED AS BISHOP.

—:o:—

Canon Richard Dyke Ackland, Secretary, S. P. G. Mission in Western India, was consecrated Bishop of Bombay on Wednesday morning in St. Thomas Cathedral, in place of Bishop Palmer, retired recently. The ceremony was imposing and impressive which was performed by the Metropolitan of Calcutta, assisted by the Bishop of Nasik, Madras, Donarkal and Colombo. The sermon was preached by Bishop of Nasik in which he exhorted the Bishop-elect to faithfully follow Jesus Christ and to maintain democracy while exercising theocracy. After the consecration holy communion was celebrated by the Metropolitan and the Bishop of Donarkal which apart from the Conformists many Non-Conformists also partook. The service lasted for nearly three hours and was mostly choral.

MR. D. G. PADHYE ON "BEST FORM OF GOVT."

—:o:—

A Ville Parle Meeting.

VILE PARLE Nov. 4.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye delivered a lecture at Vile Parle on Monday evening in Tilak Mandir on "Indian Parties and Responsible Government". Mr. S. A Brelvi presided.

Rao Bahadur Padhye in the course of his lecture explained at length how the words responsible government, party government and dominion status meant the same system of Government viz; Responsibility of the Ministers to the Parliament.

He averred that Responsible Government was not the best form of Government nor was it the only form of Government existing in the world, and stated that the best form of Government was the one by which power could be vested in the hands of the most trustworthy men.

Continuing the lecturer said that the British nation had promised India Dominion Status or Responsible Government and it was therefore necessary to study the conditions necessary for its successful working. He then discussed the development of parties in British Parliament and stated that two conditions were essential for the successful working of the Responsible Government. The first condition was that there should be only two parties in the country; another conditon was that though the parties might differ on vital matters still the differences ought not be carried onwards so as to impair the stability of the Government.

He strongly protested against the present tendency in Indian political circles to form parties on communal and religious grounds. What however surprised the speaker was the existence of political parties on non-political issues.

NOTHING TO ENTHUSE OVER VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

The Rao Bahadur in conclusion emphasized the need of organising and improving our parties on the lines of the English political parties which was necessary for the successful working of the Responsible Government.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in his concluding speech said that in a subject country like India there could be only one party, the party of patriots determined to win freedom for their country. Referring to the Viceroy's declaration he said that there was nothing in it to enthuse over. It contained nothing that guaranteed the satisfaction of Indian aspirations now and immediately. It was at best a gesture on the part of Labour Government to placate India and was the result of the united front which all Indian parties had presented in boycotting the Simon Commission and only if that united front was maintained would they succeed in attaining fredom. They had to be united not only in regard to their attitude tow ards the proposed Round Table Conference, which would be acceptable to them only on the conditions mentioned in the Delhi manifesto, but also in their negotiations with the British Government. It was, therefore, their first duty to settle the Hindu-Muslim differences. Speaking for himsself he considered a humiliation for the Mahomedans to ask for safeguards. He, however, appealed to the Hindus to be more generous than they were in dealing with the rights of the minorities.

A vote of thanks to the President and the Lecturer terminated the proceedings.

—:o:—

"BROADWAY" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

—:o:—

A Million Dollar "Talkie" Of New York Night Life.

Broadway—the "Great White Way" of New York—has been called the pleasure magnet of the world, and its night life amidst the countless theatres, dance-halls, cabarets, hotels and other places of luxury and amusement presents the most picturesque and amazing spectacle.

This atmosphere and spirit of Broadway has been faithfully depicted in the Universal's all-talking super production which has been drawing crowded houses at the Excelsior Theatre this week.

It is a resplendent picturization and kaleidoscopic view of Broadway with all its colour, fascination and grandeur—all its essence of love and laughter, hate and vengence, crime and passion. It is an amazing melodrama that lays bare the hearts and souls of men and women who live in a world peculiar unto itself—a world when gaiety runs riot and sudden tragedy comes stalking—a world gone mad with the pursuit of pleasure at any cost. It is a world where love is cheap and life cheaper.

ORGY OF SONGS AND DANCES.

Based on the great stage-play which enjoyed a successful run of two years in New York, the film version is on a much more elaborate scale and greater scope. The story is laid in the gorgeous Paradise Night Club, a mythical institution which is symbolic of the hectic, rapid, neurotic spirit of Broadway, in fact, of New York as a whole. And into this blaze of colour and light whirl the full revue of thirty beautiful and graceful girls in attractive dances and popular song hits, to the accompaniment of the famous Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.

A remarkable feature of the film is the dazzling photographic scenes of the huge night club set from every possible angle, on this has been made possible by a gigantic portable camera "crane," a new mechanism specially invented for this picture. The cast is one of the most impressive ever brought together for a picture. Glen Tryon as the cabaret "hooper," and Merna Kennedy as his sweetheart, one ideal for their parts. Thomas E. Jackson, in the role of the detective, Dan McCorn which he played on the stage, contributes a characterization of extraordinary sympathy and appeal. Evelyn Brent, the smouldering beauty of the screen is at her best as the "bootlegger's woman."

The programme also includes the Fox Movietone News, known as the "talking newspaper," and this week's issue includes, besides other interesting events, some typical scenes of Bombay amidst the jargon of sounds and noises heard in its streets.

NURSE MAINTAINENCE CASE.

What Coroner's Clerk Said At Sakori.

"WENT TO UPASANI MAHARAJ FOR BENEDICTION."

The hearing of the case filed by Ramabai Dinanath (30), a nurse, claiming maintenance from Dr. C. S. Thacker, a Professor in the Grant Medical College, was resumed by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency, Magistrate, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon.

H. B. Naik, staff clerk, Chief Accountant's Office, G. I. P. Railway, was the first witness examined for the day for the respondent.

Replying to Mr. C. N. Kanuga, witness produced a list of periods of leave taken by Vasant Pandarinath Naik and also the Railway passes obtained by him during 1928 and 1929.

Asked by the Magistrate as to the relevancy of the questions, Mr. Kanuga submitted that according to the applicant (Ramabai) Vasant Pandarinath Naik was her co-disciple, but according to the defence, the second child of the applicant was born to him. The applicant was then at Sakori.

Witness then showed the passes obtained by Vasant Pandarinath Naik for journey between Bombay and Chitali. He added that Chitali was the station where one had to alight to go to Sakori. Witness then identified Vasant Pandarinath Naik.

Vishnu Nadkarni, clerk, Bombay City Coroner's Court, was the next witness.

Replying to Mr. Kanuga, witness stated that he knew the applicant first at Sakori where he had gone in November, 1927, for a change.

Proceeding, he said that he stayed at Sakori at one of the resthouses belonging to Upsani Maharaj.

In reply to the Magistrate, witness said that Upsani Maharaj was supposed to be a spiritual preceptor. Formerly he was a Deccani Brahmin. But now he was a sanyasi. He had a number of followers, among whom there was a number of Parsis.

The Magistrate: Are you one of the followers?

Mr. Kanuga: No, sir. (Laughter).

Proceeding, witness stated that at Sakori, he occupied a room at one of the resthouses. In that room, he stayed with his child and younger brother. Three days later, the manager of the resthouses approached and told him that another family had come down there to occupy the room. He promised instead to give an adjoining room. Witness accordingly vacated the room he had originally occupied and shifted to another room.

Witness deposed that that family consisted of Vasant Pandarinath Naik, Ramabai, and two female children. They all occupied only one room which was separated from his (witness') by mattresses joined together by chips of bamboos.

Witness identified Vasant Pandarinath Naik to be the person who was his neighbour at Sakori. He also identified the applicant, Ramabai, as the person who stayed with Naik. He identified the children as well.

"LIVED AS NAIK'S WIFE."

Continuing, witness said that in the course of their conversation one day, Naik told him that he was employed as a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway. Naik had described the woman as his wife and that she was a nurse and that the two children were theirs. He had also stated that his wife was a nurse under the employ of the Infant Welfare Society. But she had been served with a notice for want of a diploma. Therefore, Naik added, they all had come to Sakori to seek relief.

BENEDICTION FROM MAHARAJ.

The Magistrate: What help?

Mr. Kanuga: People generally go there to receive benediction from the Maharaj.

Continuing, witness said that Naik had requested him to get his wife Ramabai an appointment as a nurse somewhere. Witness, in reply, asked him to see him in Bombay either at the Coroner's Court or at his residence in Lamington Road. Witness returned from Sakori to Bombay about November 15, 1927, to rejoin duty after the expiry of his leave. Naik saw him at his residence about the middle of December, 1927. In the course of his conversation, witness told Naik that he would introduce him to Dr. Karande, M.D., a private medical practitioner hoping that he would be useful in getting Ramabai an exemption from the usual diploma for being employed as a nurse.

BIRTH OF A CHILD.

Witness then stated that Naik took him later to Kalbadevi where he said he was staying with his wife Ramabai in order to obtain particulars for sending an application to the Children's Aid Society. He also happened to visit with Naik, their residence at Null Bazar, and Kennedy Bridge, from where they shifted from time to time. Once Naik had told him that his wife was pregnant and it would not be possible to secure a nurse's place when she was in such a condition. Later, Naik told him that his wife had given birth to a male child and that he was living with his wife, who had returned from Sakori after confinement, and children at Kennedy Bridge. When witness visited their residence at Kennedy Bridge, it appeared to be very dingy and shabby. Naik told him at the time that he intended to shift shortly to Khetwadi.

"SOUGHT PROTECTION OF INSOLVENCY COURT."

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness said he was Coroner's interpreter for about the past five years and his salary was Rs. 180. It was true he was in debt some time ago and had sought the protection of insolvency, but he subsequently settled with his creditors and withdrew the insolvency application. His debts were of small sums like Rs. 20 or Rs. 30. Witness agreed that the Coroner's Court was located in the same compound as the J. J. Hospital and the Grant Medical Hospital, but he had never seen the respondent till a couple of days previous to receiving summons to give evidence in the case.

Replying to further question witness explained that he first heard that his name was mentioned in connection with the case from his younger brother. The latter happened to be in the office of Captain and Vaidya, solicitors, in connection with some other matters. Some clerk in that office, inquired of his brother who "Nadkarni of the Coroner's Court" was. His brother replied that it was witness. Thereafter Mr. Captain, solicitor, sent word to witness through his brother to go and see him (Mr. Captain) in his office. Witness went and saw Mr. Captain and was asked to give evidence in the case. Witness showed reluctance to give evidence in the case, but when he was told that he would be summoned he said he was bound to tell the truth about what he knew.

MOTHER MURDERED FOR IMMORALITY.

—:o:—

17-YEAR OLD SON SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

The Appellate Bench of the High Court confirmed the sentence of transportation passed on one Aleppa Gurasangappa Telange, a 17-year old boy, by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur for the murder of his mother.

The accused was greatly provoked by the immorality of his mother the deceased who had brought disgrace and financial ruin of the family. The husband who was a well-to-do grocer, after coming to grief by his wife's behaviour, sought service at another shop; while she openly lived with a prostitute and went to work as a "saleswoman" at a neighbouring grocer. She became the talk of the town, and this so much preyed on the mind of the son that he stabbed her with a knife while she was going along the road in the company of a Mahomedan servant.

The Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused to transportation in view of his youthful age, remarked: "I only wish the accused were a cultured man to show to his mother the mirror rather than murder her.

The sentence was confirmed by the High Court.

I.V. 321.
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FIRE IN MULJI JETHA MARKET.

—:o:—

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT RS. 50,000.

Fire broke out in the Mulji Jetha Market on Wednesday night as a result of which piece-goods worth about Rs. 50,000 were estimated to have been damaged. At about 10 p.m. Smoke was found to be limitting out of the shop of Lalji Govindji in Chandra Chawk Fourth Lane. A large crowd was attracted to the spot. It was found that the goods were on fire which began to spread in fury and affected the shop adjoining to Mr. Lalji Govindji's. An alarm was raised and the fire-fighters rushed to the spot. After streruous action for about an hour the fire was brought under control. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

The following is a statement of the health of Bombay during the week ending 2nd November:—

The total mortality 533 was 42 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 44th week of 1928 when the mortality was 558 and death rate 22.4 and with those for the coresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 625 and death rate 25.4.

Out of the total deaths 144 were among infants under one year of age.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 1 attack and 1 death during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 574 as against 590 for the 44th week of 1928 and 471 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928).

Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

SENSATIONAL DECLINE IN NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

Haevy Speculative Selling.

—:o:—

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 6.

There was sensational decline in the prices of New York cotton futures on heavy speculative selling. Wall Street operators are reported aggressive sellers.

Previous Closing Rate	17.80
To-day's Opening Rate	17.62
Difference	—.18
To-day's Closing Rate	17.25
Difference	—.55

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

Previous Closing Rate	9.41
To-day's Opening Rate	9.39
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.36
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 6.

Silver Ready	22-13-0
Lower	0-1-0
Silver Forward	22-15-0
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Nov. 6.

1st Settlement	52-3-0
2nd Settlement	52-4-0
Broach Expectation	318-0-0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1929.

THE LORDS' DEBATE

—:o:—

In the House of Lords on Tuesday Lord Reading raised a debate on the Viceregal pronouncement by asking the British Government to "state the reasons for the extraordinary course of making the pronouncement without having consulted the Statutory Commission thereon and before the Commission had reported." He also asked whether the pronouncement implied any change in the policy or in the time when Dominion Status might be attained by India. Lord Reading stated at the outset that his sole object in urging his motion was to clarify the situation. And it must be admitted that the debate in the Lords has fairly clarified the situation, at any rate for those who do not refuse to see. Lord Reading said that he did not at all object to Dominion Status as the goal of British policy in India. And why should he at all object when he shares the belief with many other British leaders that Britain and Britain alone should set the pace of approach to the goal? He only objected to India's getting Dominion Status now or in the near future. He wished to get the Labour Government to say the same thing in so many words, and it must be said, he gained his object. For when he called upon the Government "to make it clear without any ambiguity throughout India that the language used by the Government in the pronouncement was only an interpretation of the ultimate goal to which India might attain when various obstacles were surmounted," Lord Parmour on behalf of Government very obligingly replied that "there was absolutely no difference between the views stated by Lord Reading and those held by the Government," that "the conditions contained in the Declaration of 1917 and the preamble to the Government of India Act remained in full force and effect and were applicable to Dominion Status." He only hoped that "in the fulness of time" India would become "an integral part of the Empire with other Dominions." Lord Reading had good reason to say that he was thoroughly satisfied and to withdraw his motion.

The situation, as clarified by the Lords' debate, may be made clearer still by the debate that is to be held to-day in the Commons. It is even now abundantly clear that there is no basis for the assumption made by the leaders who issued the joint manifesto from Delhi that the proposed Conference in London "is to meet not to discuss when Dominion Status is to be established but to frame a scheme of Dominion Constitution for India;" yet it is on such an assumption that the leaders have promised to support the Conference. The need, therefore, for converting the assumption into a definite condition precedent for co-operation is proved most conclusively by the debate in the Lords. Some Bombay Liberals and neo-Liberals have warned the Labour Government against the attempts "to minimise the full implications of the Viceroy's announcement." It may be said now that the Labour Government has itself joined in the attempt to minimise the implication. But we should like to know from the Bombay Liberals what are the implications they have in mind, unless they think that to talk now even of implications in an explicit manner is inexpedient and savouring of a spirit of bargaining. Whoever else may be taken in by imaginary implications, Congressmen should not be, as they are definitely pledged to a programme of action following on the non-acceptance by Government of their definite offer. The least that they can do is to make it perfectly clear that their offer of co-operation is wholly conditional on Government's fulfilling all the conditions stated and suggested in the Joint Manifesto. Let them also remind themselves of the words of Pandit Motilal Nehru that they can talk best of conditions when they have gained the whip-hand of the situation.

WANTED: INFORMATION.

—:o:—

We ask for information in the interests of the investing public. It will be recalled that some time ago Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company and the Calendar Cable and Construction Company obtained a joint license from the Government of Bombay for supplying electricity for suburban areas. Subsequently the licensees established a private undertaking to work the license and spent Rs. 9,73,420 on it. Now they have transferred the license and the undertaking to a new company, the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited. From the agreements entered into between the original joint licensees as between themselves and with the new concern it is clear that Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company have secured the managing agency of the new concern while its engineering agency has been secured by the Calendar Cable and Construction Company, the latter for a long period of fifty years. The prospectus the managing agents have issued shows that they as vendors have taken 11,000 fully paid shares of the value of Rs. 100 each while the balance of 6,000 shares is to be issued to the public. Of these 11,000 shares, the vendors have received 2,000 shares as part of consideration for the sale of the undertaking to the company and in return for the time, trouble and responsibility involved in obtaining the licence and bringing the undertaking to its present position. They have received the remaining 9,000 shares as payment of expenditure incurred by them on the undertaking. Out of the authorised capital of fifty lacs, shares to the value of 17 lacs are to be issued at present. But the articles of Association of the new Company indicate that the capital issue is arranged in such a manner that the shareholders will not have any effective control over the management because nearly three-fourth of the issued capital is in the hands of the promoters. Article 6 shows that the shareholders will not be entitled to ask for inspection of the Company's books by a general resolution. The absence of this provision, safeguarding the rights of the shareholders, is all the more remarkable when one notices that in the articles of Association of the Surat and Ahmedabad Electric Supply concerns, of which Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company are the managing agents, such a provision does exist.

According to the same Article 6 the directors or agents of the Bombay Suburban Electric Company shall not be bound to give any information as regards the company's trading, if they so choose. Is it right, we ask, for a joint stock concern which issues a prospectus in order to attract public capital, to word its articles of Association in such a way that the shareholders cannot exercise legitimate and effective control over the concern? The Bombay Shareholders' Association deserves to be congratulated on having taken up this matter in the public interest with the managing agents of the new concern. In their reply the latter point to section 24 of the Indian Companies' Act under which they have received a Certificate of Incorporation from the Registrar of Companies and assert that this is "conclusive evidence" that all the requirements of the Act have been complied with. The public is certainly entitled to ask whether the Registrar has looked into the Articles of Association in this case with due regard to the interests of the investing community. The opportune protest made by the Bombay Shareholders' Association is a reminder to the authorities that the Companies Act needs to be radically revised. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the urgency of such revision.

DAMP SQUIB.

—:o:—

The rejection by the Commons on Tuesday of Mr. Baldwin's amendment to the motion of Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, who asked the House to approve of the Government's procedure regarding the resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations shows that the Tories could fire only a damp squib when they showed hostility to the new British policy towards the Soviet. Mr. Henderson's motion was carried by 324 votes to 199, and the very comfortable majority for the Government indicates that even amongst the Tories a numbef of men are anxious not to obstruct the Government in their careful and cautious negotiations with the Soviet. The Liberal group showed its sympathy with the Labour Government's policy by supporting the motion and the lurid picture Mr. Baldwin drew, in his protest against the new policy, of a British Government "making a very humiliating surrender to Russia" evidently failed to terrify the House. The fact is that business interests in Britain, although largely Tory in political persuasion, are glad that there is a possibility of Anglo-Soviet commercial relations being immediately improved, when full diplomatic relations between Britain and the Soviet are established. The Tory opposition to the MacDonald Government's Russian policy is, therefore, only artificial.

CURIOUS?

Writing in the ever-hospitable columns of the "Morning Post," one Sir Mark Hunter observes with reference to the Declaration of 1917 that it is "a curious situation" that "a pledge given by a Minister (though without any express mandate from the British people), to a class of politicians who are to all intents and purposes, hostile to British rule in India, is binding on the nation," whereas "pledges given by solemn contract to servants of the Crown who have faithfully served or are serving His Majesty in India may be repudiated." What is really curious is that as a matter of fact India has got only a vague promise, to be interpreted and fulfilled as and when Britain likes, while the Civil Servants have got the cash all right without any vagueness about it. When Sir Mark Hunter refers to the absence of any mandate from the British people for the pledge to India, he forgets that there was no mandate either from the Indian people for the "solemn contract" with the Civil Servants.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

THE VERDICT OF GEOLOGY.

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

In this article on the science of Geology, we shall consider a little what it has to say regarding the wide-spread religious beliefs that the world was created some six thousand years ago by a Personal Creator. This belief, in some form or other, is the central core of all modern religions. The Jews, Christians, Muslims, Parsis, Hindus and others all believe that a god or gods brought the universe into existence by a miraculous fiat. For thousands of years this belief has prevailed without hardly any dispute. It is true that a few among the ancient Greeks seemed to have had a suspicion that this was not true; but they had no data, except philosophical reasoning, to question the truth of this belief. It is only about a hundred years now that the science of Geology has come into existence, and it has already proved itself to be the most formidable witness against this popular belief.

PURE MOONSHINE.

Some readers, who may run to ask their priests about it, will probably be told that Geology is not a bit against religion in this respect. They will be gravely informed that on the contrary it has strengthened religion marvellously. Many Christian apologists boldly say so. I challenge them to prove this. I am told that the Hindus also claim that the Vedantic narrative of the incarnations of Vishnu agrees well with Geology and the order of the evolution of living organisms. Christian theologians, especially the Protestants, have exerted all their ingenuity to harmonize the Biblical record of Creation with Science. All this is pure moonshine. Geology has killed for ever this primitive belief, these guesses and mistakes of barbarians to account for the existence of the world. Though I have read a lot about it for the last thirty years, I am not aware that anybody has succeeded in harmonizing these religious myths with the solid facts of science. If anybody can bring satisfactory evidence that such a thing has been done, I shall be glad to know it.

IGNORANCE OF THE EDUCATED.

People who are not well versed in these studies often ask:—How is it that so many learned men among Catholics, Protestants, Mahomedans, Jews, Parsees, Hindus, and others, seriously believe these simple stories of creation? The answer is that the term "highly educated" must be taken in a relative and limited sense. Many are certainly highly educated in certain branches of studies; they have specialized in certain subjects, but are generally ignorant of others. Subjects like geology, astronomy, biology, chemistry, etc. are not studied by every body. Geology, for instance, is hardly taught in the schools and colleges. Christian teachers are not very anxious to teach their pupils this science. It is too much of a dissolvent of creeds, and they are afraid of it. It is clear that people who have not been educated in such sciences are not in a position to realize the far reaching importance and logical significance of this question on their childish religious belief. The logic of it cannot appeal to them. Another reason is that few people really take their religion seriously enough to bother about such enquiries. On religious matters, people have a preconceived notion that the religion they profess is demonstrably true, and they have a natural prejudice against anything that may show it to be false. Such people follow their religion as a matter of course and habit; they were born in it and they remain in it. They beleve it is the proper thing to do. Many have not the brain to think, anything at all, so they are guided by what their priests tell them. If the priests assure them that their church is built on a rock, that profane science cannot assail it, and such like statements they feel quite secure.

STUPID ADAGE.

People who are honest seekers after truth, who will not sell the veracity of their conscience for a consideration, who do not profess religion because it pays them to do so, in fact, people who are sincere and care only for the truth, must not follow the example of these nominal believers. Do not be deterred by the cheap sneer that "a little knowledge is dangerous." This is a stupid adage that many fools repeat like parrots. A little knowledge is never

(Continued on page 10.)

LAND REFORM IN INDIA.

WHAT AN AUSTRALIAN PUBLICIST SAYS.

(By W. H. Renwick).

[The writer of this article, Mr. W. H. Renwick, hails from Australia and arrived in India only last Friday. He is a deep student of social and economic problems and has devoted the best part of his life to the problem of Land Reform on the lines suggested by the economist, Henry George. He left Australia in March last for the purpose of attending the International Conference on Land Reform held recently in Scotland. He next visited America, Canada, and several countries in Europe, where he made a close first-hand study of the progress towards Prohibition in which he is deeply interested. He hopes that earnest social and economic reformers all over India will give serious thought to the views expressed in the following article—Editor, "Bombay Chronicle"].

APPALLING POVERTY.

Late on Sunday evening I took a walk along one of your principal Roads and was astonished to see scores of men and boys sleeping on the footpaths, most of them without any bedding beyond an old sack. That such a state of things should exist in one of the oldest civilizations is a reproach to that civilization.

Being an Australian and quite unaccustomed to anything even approaching such poverty I made a few enquiries to discover why the lot of your poorer people should be so very much inferior to our own. It was not long before I discovered that if any citizen, out of pity for your homeless people, should utilize an idle block of land to build a home for the homeless, you would treat him as you treat a criminal. You would immediately tax him for putting up a much needed lodging. If, on the other hand, an owner of a building at present used for housing the poor, were to demolish the building, his taxes would be greatly reduced. This system, which exists in Bombay to-day, looks like the plan of an enemy or of a lunatic. Yet no one appears to have questioned its wisdom.

In Australia we do not act so foolishly. If an owner of a vacant block of land builds a house, a shop, or a factory, we levy no greater tax on him than would be done if he continued to hold the land idle. Over the greater part of our island continent no rates or taxes are levied on buildings. People are encouraged to erect buildings. The rates are levied solely upon the values of land. All improvements such as buildings, fences, clearing, drainage, etc., are entirely exempt from taxation. Why should a citizen be taxed for improving a district or for providing homes which people want? To do so is criminal folly, and is certainly one of the causes of your dreadful poverty.

THE AUSTRALIAN METHOD.

The Australian method of raising Municipal revenue will definitely produce three beneficent effects. If you exempt all improvements from rates and taxes you must, to raise the same revenue, increase the amounts levied upon idle land and land only partially used. This somewhat heavy burden, levied upon idle land will tend to make it unprofitable to hold it idle. As land can only be used by the application of labour, the demand for labour will be increased. That in turn will cause wages to rise and so the working classes will benefit. On the other hand, the supply of houses, shops, factories etc., will increase, and that will result in a fall of rents.

The net results, therefore, will be to increase wages, to provide more employment and to reduce rents. These three results are as demonstrable as any problem in mathematics. Surely therefore the simple re-adjustment, of taxation here advocated should at once engage the attention of the city fathers who are mainly responsible for the condition of the City. They, more than any other body, can remedy the existing grotesque method of raising the City's revenue. No intelligent person can support a system under which, if a man convert a wilderness into a garden, his taxes are increased, but if he convert a garden into a wilderness his taxes are reduced!

REFORMED SYSTEM OF RATING

When the reformed system of rating was first proposed in Australia it was thought that the landowners would be solidly opposed to it. That fear, however proved to be baseless. When the effects were fully explained to them it was found that a large majority of the owners paid less

(Continued on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day

The Irascible Pilsudski.

Marshal Pilsudski, the dictator of Poland who became the Mussolini of the country as a result of a successful military coup, has been at loggerheads with the Diet ever since he assumed office. He has no regard for the Parliamentarians of his country to whom the least offensive epithet he can apply is "liars". The range of his vituperative vocabulary increased considerably when he tried to overawe them by attending a session of the Diet on October 29 accompanied by his staff. But the deputies have won a tactical victory over the irascible Dictator as the Diet was adjourned for a month by a Presidential decree. M. Moscicki, the President of the Republic, is reported to have sided with the Dictator in this quarrel between undiluted military autocracy and parliamentary government but that the fact that he was obliged to adjourn the Diet is regarded as a victory for parliamentarism. Had the Diet been in session, it would have repeatedly flouted the declared wishes of the petulant Dictator.

The Contrast.

The courage and broad-mindedness with which the MacDonald Government are tackling the difficult problem of unemployment in Britain are in distressing contrast with the notoriously indifferent attitude of the authorities in this country towards the same malady. During the Commons debate on Monday on the vote on Mr. Thomas's salary, he explained in detail the Labour policy in regard to the unemployment problem. The various schemes he outlined for finding work for the unemployed and for stimulating the export trade of Great Britain would cost the State 42 million sterling. This expenditure of public money, Mr. Thomas said, was based on the principle of "finding employment in work that in itself would increase the efficiency of the nation and not add to the general burden of industry by dead capital." In India the Government are apathetic towards even the limited question of taking up for serious consideration the provision of work for middle class unemployed.

Political Prisoners.

The Punjab Jail Inquiry Committee is understood to have recommended some notable improvements in the pesent treatment of political and under-trial prisoners. The main recommendation, it is said, is that every prisoner, convicted of non-violent political crime should be, as a rule, classified as a special class prisoner entitled to a little better treatment than ordinary prisoners. A special class prisoner will receive 12 annas a day from Government and be allowed to supplement his food and clothing from outside. He is also to be allowed to get his own books to read unless any of them, at the instance of the Jail Superintendent, are proscribed by Government for Jail purposes. "Violent" political prisoners are formed into a separate class called "A" Division prisoners, if they are educated men of character and social position. The treatment proposed for them is not so good as that allowed to special class prisoners but a little more humane than that given to ordinary prisoners. We cannot but add that the treatment of even the lowest class of prisoners needs to be made a great deal more humane than it is now.

A Special Jail.

The Committee rightly recommends that all under-trial prisoners should be treated alike. This is quite in conformity with the principle that every man mast be presumed to be innocent unless he is proved to be guilty. The most interesting recommendation of the Committee is that a special "Political Jail" should be constructed for all special class prisoners. It is also reported that two-thirds of the members of the Committee have recommended the immediate release of all political prisoners convicted in connection with Lahore conspiracy cases which were tried in the years 1914 and 1915, all Martial Law prisoners and all Akali prisoners. It remains to be seen whether the Committee's appeal to Government's sense of humanity and justice meets with any worthy response.

No Difference.

"How's your cold, Donald?

"Verra obstinate."

"And how's your wife?"

"Aboot the same."

NO HARM IN SIGNING DELHI MANIFESTO.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Appeal To Independent Party Members.

ONLY A NON-COMMITTAL COUNTER OFFER.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., President, Bombay Independent Party, has issued an appeal to the members of the Independent Party to sign the Delhi manifesto as he considers it only an enquiry and counter-offer while it no doubt reciprocates the generous feeling of Lord Irwin.

NON-COMMITTAL.

He continues:—No member of the Independent Party should have any difficulty in signing the manifesto because it commits him to nothing. I personally think that in case the reply of Government to the Delhi statement is unsatisfactory. Members of the Independent Party will have no hesitation in combining with Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Subash Bose in putting a vigorous fight against those who may contemplate a surrender.

ELDON ROAD POLITICIANS.

Regarding Sir Chimanlal's presumption in attacking Gandhiji, Pandit Motilal and others who have signed the Delhi statement, Mr. Jamnadas stated:—Every man knows Sir Chimanlal is a big man but not a representative man. Eldon Road—the lane opposite to the High Court, does not make up the whole of Bombay and is the last place for political inspiration. If any further proof is needed as to how these Eldon Road worthies were swept off their feet on the night of the 31st ultimo in blessing the Viceregal announcement it is stated in Lord Parmoor's reply.

MR. A. SETH'S MESSAGE TO VICEROY.

—:o:—

RANPUR, Nov. 6.

"Mr. Amritlal Sheth, M.L.C., Editor, "Saurashtra" in the course of a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, says:—

"Let not the future historian record that while placating British Indians and Princes Your Excellency threw overboard the seventy millions of unhappy human beings who too owe allegiance to His Majesty and who are infinitely much worse off than their brethren in British India."—A. P.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S DISCOVERY.

—:o:—

STATES' PEOPLES MUST BE REPRESENTED.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

In a statement to press, Mr. S. Satyamurty draws attention to the fact that in the proposed Round Table Conference, the States Peoples go without representation. He says:—

"I am surprised to read the information on high authority that the States representation on the proposed Round Table Conference will be confined to the Princes only. I think this will make the labours of the Conference truncated and ineffective at least so far as the question of the future relations of Indian States with British India as a Dominion is concerned. The people of the States have a right to be invited to the Round Table Conference. They have made their demand more than once. It is not competent for the Princes by themselves to commit the people of the Indian states on very important and far-reaching issues which will come for settlement before the Conference. I earnestly trust that leaders of opinion in British India will support this just demand of the people of the Indian States. The Princes have nothing to fear from them. On the other hand, they will find in the representatives of their peoples in the Conference their best allies and friends. I trust Lord Irwin as the Viceroy in direct touch with the Indian States will, with his sympathetic imagination, see the justice of his demand persuade British Government to concede it."—Free Press.

Maharashtra Chamber Of Commerce Approves Of Delhi Manifesto.

—:o:—

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, has sent the following wire to Pandit Motilal:

"The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce associates itself with your Delhi manifesto and accords you its full support. The Maharashtra Chamber authorises you to add their name to the manifesto."

A SANATANIST ON DELHI PRONOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

Religious Neutrality To Be Fifth Condition.

BEZWADA, Nov. 6.

Mr. Kasi Krishnamachari, a great savan and Santanist leader, says in a statement to the Free Press:—

If the Delhi conference stipulates four conditions as an indispensable preliminary to the opening of negotiations between the country and the British Government, add another, namely an undertaking to be incorporated into the Dominion constitution, one article enjoining strict religious neutrality on the new Government for which a constitution is to be hammered out. No scheme of Swaraj which refused to one freedom of belief, and follow what is ordained by scriptual injunction, is hardly worth having. As such, we stand for freedom first, and freedom last as the basis on which the new constitution is to be drawn up. Freedom for the Hindu, the Muslim, the Parsi, and the Christian, as well as for the agnostic, the nihilist and the Freethinker, to follow what he sincerely believes right, without prejudice to the freedom of others. To crave for Swaraj, nay even Paradise, which denies us such freedom, is to crave for a fool's paradise in effect."—Free Press.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL INTERVIEWED.

—:o:—

"Judge Britain Not By Her Past But Labour's Achievements."

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

Interviewed Diwan Chaman Lall, M.L.A., ex-President, Trade Union Congress, President of N. W. R. Union, President on the Indian Postal and R.M.S. Associated, etc., said:—

"I welcome the statement made by the Viceroy announcing British Labour's interpretation of policy towards India a policy now officially endorsed by the British Government.

It is natural and indeed invitable that my countrymen, while acknowledging the broad-mindedness of the spirit animating the pronouncement should never the less be apprehensive of the future. I do not wish to minimise the difficulties of that party and while I recognise what I have said to be true, it is evident that wiser counsels are now prevailing due to the courage of those in authority in Great Britain and to the constructive statesmanship and transparent sincerity of Lord Irwin.

DON'T JUDGE BY BRITAIN'S PAST.

I feel that the present announcement must be judged not so much by Britain's past record as by British Labour's present achievements. I am encouraged in this hope because of the Labour Cabinet's brave and generous gesture with reference to Egypt.

If the programme and the interpretation now outlined are carried out in the spirit in which the announcement is made, I apprehend no cause for hesitation in anticipating whole-hearted response from Indian labour.

OFFENSIVE AGAINST LABOUR MUST CEASE.

I interpret that spirit to mean that the offensive that was recently launched against the Indian Labour movement will forthwith cease, that the voice of the organised Labour in India will receive its due and proper attention in the counsel which will help towards the fashioning of a new constitution for India, that there will be no mental reservations and no avoidable delay in summoning a conference in which the needs of the working classes will be effectively made known and their interests, in the changes contemplated, secured and protected in order that millions of my countrymen who while they produce the wealth of our Nation, yet remain at the threshold of starvation throughout their existence should be able to find the highway to their appropriate destiny.—A.P.

MR. MUNSHI ON "THE UNSEEMLY STRUGGLE."

Why He Didn't Sign The Delhi Manifesto.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., has issued the following to the press:

"I have been asked to sign the Delhi Manifesto but I have regretted my inability to sign it as I believe that putting forward any conditions at this stage is premature. I take the Viceroy's declaration as an expression of the change of heart on the part of the Imperial Government and the Government of India. When such a change is recorded in such an authoritative manner, in my opinion, it is not proper to receive it in a spirit of cautious incredulity. If and when it is found that such expression is not backed by adequate and prompt action, political India will be free to impose any terms it likes as a guarantee of good faith or to refuse to co-operate.

In my opinion, however, in the present case the Imperial Government and the Government of India sincerely desire to open up avenues of co-operation with India and it would not be statesmanlike to close them up by unnecessary caution.

"THE UNSEEMLY STRUGGLE."

The question before the country is again the same as it was when the Simon Commission was boycotted viz. whether politically-minded Indians can stand together to present a united front. The All-Parties' Conference was, in my opinion, a proper medium through which such unity could have been expressed but it is regrettable that it has for all practical purposes ceased to function. The unseemly struggle which has already been started in some quarters for representation on the Round Table Conference can only be put an end to if there is an accredited institution which can seek to voice the highest common measure of agreement between the different political parties in India. In this connection I deplore Mahatmaji's attempt to create a new division by coining the phrase "Congress mentality" which by one stroke excludes those who subscribed to the Nehru Report, but who had not the good fortune to develop the particular species of mentality which Mahatmaji considers indispensible for forging the future of India.

Without feeling nervous as to whether we are being trapped, I would certainly await the next substantial move on the part of the Government of India to win the cooperation of politically-minded Indians in the matter of reforms."—A. P.

DECCAN STATES SUBJECTS AND VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

Appeal To Lord Irwin.

The following cable has been sent to the Premier and the Secretary of State for India by the Daxini Sansthan Hitwardhak Sabha and another wire to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

(1) Prime Minister 10 Downing Street, (London).

(2) Secretary of State for India, Whitehall, (London).

Pray accept profound gratitude on behalf people in Indian States for proposed Round Table Conference. Sabha would however urge inclusion States' peoples' representatives with Princes, to represent Indian States, as essential condition of success of Conference.

N. C. Kelkar and A. V. Patvardhan,
Secretaries.
Daxini Sansthan Hitawardhak Sabha Poona.

WIRE TO VICEROY.

The Daxini Sansthan Hitawardhak Sabha on behalf of Deccan States' people warmly welcomes Your Excellency's statement on India policy. Sabha notes that scope of Statutory Commission's inquiry is extended with a view to include relations with Indian States in the report. This extension necessitate hearing evidence on this point Commission. As Commission will not take evidence hereafter it should take into consideration the statements submitted to Butler Committee. Without such evidence obviously, Commission's recommendations on this score would have little value. The Sabha feels exceedingly gratified that His Majesty's Government will before formulating its own proposals confer with representatives of all interests and parties with a view to reaching maximum agreement, on points in issue and that to this Conference States' representatives will be invited. Sabha gratefully appreciates this memorable declaration and trusts it will be widely interpreted and generously implemented. The Sabha would particularly emphasise the need of including among the States representatives subjects as well as Princes.

SUBJECTS MUST BE REPRESENTED.

The claim of Princes to be the sole representatives of States in diplomatic negotiations with British India, if allowed, would give to the proposed Conference an unrepresentative character in a vital respect. Apart from the larger question of establishing constitutional Government in Indian States, undertakings on the part, of British Government for securing Indian States' people against misrule make the latter an interested part whose views must be regarded as an intebrul factor in any possible readjustment of existing relations between British and Indian India. The Sabha would therefore strongly, voice the definite unanimous demand of States' subjects for adequate representation at the Round Table Conference.

The Sabha has grave misgivings about ability of Princes to honour obligations newly undertaken without express consent of States' people and would therefore give a humble but urgent warning to Government of India and His Majesty's Government against grave consequences bound to ensue from the exclusion of representatives of States' subjects enjoying public confidence from participation in the coming deliberations. Rulers alone not considered proper representatives of States. Fears of States' subjects are intensified by views on this point expressed by Princes like H. H. Maharaja of Bikaner in his interview granted to Press about present announcement.

N. C. Kelkar and
A. V. Patvardhan,
Secretaries.

4th November, 1929.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

Drastic Changes In The Bill.

NO GOVT. CONTROL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

It is understood that the Select Committee on the Bengal Renal Primary Education Bill made drastic charges in the Bill. The Bill is divided into 13 chapters and the Committee has made changes in every one of them.

COMPULSORY IN TEN YEARS.

In the first place, the Committee cahnged the preamble to the Bill and embodied a provision that Primary Education is to be made compulsory within ten years. The next change is with regard to the Primary Education Board. The Committee has practically made the Board independent of the Government and entrusted to it the duties of controlling Primary Education of the Province. The last important change is in the rate of taxation. The original Bill intended to levy an education cess of five pice per rupee of Land Revenue paying in the ratio of one pice by the Landlord, and four pice by the Ryot. The Committee has made the rate four pice per rupee, payable half by the landlord and half by the ryot.—Free Press.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

"BETRAYAL OF MASSES."

—:o:—

How Youths Look At Dominion Status.

LEAFLETS AT MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

ALLAHABAD, November 5.

At the public meeting held at Allahabad this afternoon at which Mrs. Besant spoke, leaflets were profusely distributed by the members of the Allahabad Youth League, of which Pandit Jawharlal is the President, defining Dominion Status as an open compromise of Indian captialism with British imperialism, an acceptance of the exploitation by Britain and its continuance, that India should become a bulwark of British Imperialism and that Dominion Status means the betrayal of the masses.

Mrs. Annie Besant addressed a crowded public meeting held under the auspices of the U. P. Liberal association in the evening, the subject of the address being "Dominion Status".

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presided.

Mrs. Besant emphasised that India should make out a constitution for herself, and not have one made at Westminister, for under those circumstances she would not be a self-governing Dominion. "You shall make your own Constitution" she said, "suitable to your own needs and not to the advantage of Britain.

Emphasising the need for Hindu-Muslim unity, Mrs. Besant felt the real reason why these quarrels broke out in British India and not in the Indian States.—Free Press.

—:o:—

INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S VIGOROUS EFFORTS.

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

The Reception Committee of the Indian National Social Conference are making vigorous efforts to make the forth-coming session of the Conference a success. More than 250 ladies and gentlemen have joined the Committee and a deputation will visit the important places in the provinces to enlist more members and to create interest in the object of the Conference. Professor Mohan Singh will soon visit Rawalpindi, Peshawar and other places. A Sub-Committee has been formed to frame the Resolution, which will be published sufficiently in advance of the meeting of the Conference in order that the public may express these views. The organisers will be obliged if those interested in social reform co-operate with them in every possible way.

The following letter has been addressed to the various institutions carrying on Social Reform work:—

The next session of the Indian National Social Conference will be held at Lahore during the coming Christmas Holidays. The Reception Committee invites the opinion of your Association regarding the subjects which may be placed before the Conference for discussion.

It has been felt that besides focussing public opinion on a number of important social problems, the forthcoming session of the Social Conference at Lahore should take steps to adopt a Constitution and establish a permanent body for the purpose of carrying on the Social Reform and welfare work in the country throughout the year. We shall be obliged if you will kindly send us a brief Report of the work done by your Association, at the same giving an idea of the nature of work you intend to take up in the future. It is proposed to draw up a general programme of work at the Conference and for this purpose a record of the experiences of different societies will be helpful.

The Reception Committee also request you to suggest a name for the Presidentship of the next Conference. As we shall have to select a name at an early date you will kindly forward your recommendations as soon as you can, at the latest by the 20th November 1929.

We hope you will send a large number of delegates to the Conference and help us in every way to make the Conference a success. Kindly send the names of the delegates and state the kind of accommodation necessary for them by the middle of November."

The delegates' fee for men has been fixed at Rs. 2 and for women at Rs. 1. There are as many as 30 subjects suggested for discussion chief among them bring the fusion of castes, improvement of marriage system, divorce and the Hindu Law inheritance for women, co-education, and so on.—Free Press.

SIKHS AND CONGRESS.

Efforts To Make Session A Great Success.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 2.

To make the coming Indian National Congress a success, a new Sikh Nationalist Party has been formed and its meeting was held yesterday in the office of the Sharemani Akali Dal, Baba Gurdit Singh presiding. Attendance was large and Jathedars of District Akali Jathea from Lyallapore, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Indhiena Gurdhanpur, Amritsar, Sailkot, Lahore, etc., and many other notable gentlemen attended. It was unanimously decided that taking into consideration the necessity of propaganda in the Sikh Community to make the next Congress a success, a party under the name of the Sikh Congress Party be formed. The following office bearers were elected:—

(1) G. Casten Singh, President; (2) S. Bhagat Singh Janeks, General Secretary. Some members of the Executive Committee are (1) Gyani Kartar Singh, Lyallpur; (2) S. Man Singh, Sarkodha; (3) C. Waryam Singh, Gogarmola; (4) Gyani Bem Singh; (5) S. Bhag Singh, Canadian; (6) C. Bhag Singh, Vakil, Surdarpur; (7) Gyani Sardara Singh, Sthaf; and (8) K. Bithen Singh Contractor.—Free Press.

BORSAD MUNICIPALITY.

—:o:—

Threatened Deadlock.

(From A Correspondent).

BORSAD, Nov. 4.

Confusion in our local municipal affairs is worse confounded. The requisition of the majority of municipal councillors declaring 'no confidence in the President in view of his past illegal rulings, arbitrary methods", came up for consideration before the General Board in yesterday's meeting. The same was again ruled out of order. The President in his ruling gives a long narrative of his differences with the majority of councillors and concludes that 'as the said no-confidence motion was brought to obstruct work and to show the municipal president in bad light', it was out of order. Under what section of the District Municipal Act, such a motion of no-confidence can be ruled out of order, one fails to understand and the president's ruling also does not enlighten us on the point.

After this ruling of the President, one of the majority of municipal councillors proposed that the Government be informed by wire that if the President did not cease to function on or before 15th November no bills of expenditure would be sanctioned and there would be deadlock.' The president refusing to record the said proposition, teh majority of municipal councillors walked out of the hall as a mark of protest.

It will be recalled that this no-confidence motion is not the first of its kind. The troubles of the local municipality are traceable to the day of election of the President who does not command a majority but who was elected through the influence and casting vote of the Mamlatdar. The first requisition of no-confidence was sent to the President on 13th October 1928 but the same has not seen the light of day, still. The councillors tired of the dilatory tactics of the President sent on the 9th March a similar motion. The same was ruled out of order as the present one. Copies of these requisitions together with facts relating to our municipal muddle are with the Collector and the Commissioner, N.D. The present 'impasse' is obviously due in the first instance to the official element in the local administration. This is also a significant instance to prove how the powers and control which the Collector and the Commissioner hold over civic affairs are wielded by them. If the Minister, Local Self-Government comes to the rescue, it would be better for all concerned.

No Session Of Bengal Council This Year.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

It is understood that there will be no meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council during the present year. It is expected to meet early next year for the budget session.—A. P.

VICEROY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

—:o:—

Manmad Meeting's Resolution.

(From Our Correspondent).

MANMAD, Nov. 4.

A public meeting was held at Manmad on 3rd instant with Mr. Annasahib Manmadkar, Municipal Councillor in the chair, in the Ramkrishna Theatre, when the following resolution moved by Mr. P. R. Lele was unanimously adopted:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Manmad declares that the announcement of H. E. Lord Irwin dated 31st October is void of any substance and only forms part of the delaying tactics to which the British Imperialists of whatever brand resort whenever they are face to face with a serious situation. In the opinion of this meeting the Indian National Congress will do well to ignore the foreshadowed Round Table Conference and go about its intended programme of Direct Action."

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BRITISH POLICY IN EAST AFRICA.

—:o:—

SIR REGINALD MANT'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

At a meeting of the Royal Empire Society Sir E. Hilton-Young stressed the desirability of maintaining the native tribal organisations in East Africa as a means of leading the native on the path to civilization. He expressed the opinion that where tribal institutions were broken down, they should be re-uilt. Another very desirable principle was to maintain the native's connection with the land. The great difficulties under which South Africa was now labouring were mainly due to the industrialisation of the native and also lack of adequate segregation. He declared that segregation was essential but not so severe as to prevent the white from influencing the progress of the natives.

Referring to Wilson report Sir E. Hilton-Young suggested that no real issue between the two reports deprecated and exclusion of native affairs from the purview of the High Commissioner. He strongly hoped that if the proposed joint parliamentary committee was established, Government would sumbit a complete scheme of proposals.

INDIANS' STATUS.

In the course of subsequent discussion Sir Reginald Mant declared that the political status of Indians in East Africa was regarded in India as a test of British sincerity. India was waiting to see the British Government but their profession into practice. Otherwise the seeds of mistrust would be nurtured at the very moment it was most important that India should recognise the good intention of the British nation.

Lord Cranwarth feared that the joint parliamentary committee would place both reports in jeopardy and advocated a two years' truce in the controversy enabling East Africa to settle down and work out her policy.

—:o:—

WATER SCARCITY IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For over a month and a half residents of Bombay are suffering from want of regular and sufficient water.

Will you please permit me to draw the attention of the Health Officer and the Hydraulic Engineer of the "Urbs prima India", through your widely-read paper, that if the water at full pressure is not supplied regularly for a few hours in the morning as well as in the evening, public health is likely to suffer and the responsibility be theirs.

There are many Life Insurance Companies in Bombay, whose policy-holders are likely to suffer by any epidemic that might arise in consequence of the scarcity of water. I have to appeal to them through your paper to take up this matter seriously with the Municipality both in their interests as well as of their policy-holders.

I appeal also to landlords to stop paying the Municipality water-tax unless the tenants' grievances for the scarcity of water are removed. In the support let me draw their attention to the test case filed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the Allahabad High Court, and another of the residents of Ahmedabad in which both won their cases and proved that the Municipality being a contracting party must supply water, or should stop collecting water-taxes. Will some landlord rise to the occasion in Bombay and take up the cause of the sufferers?

I also draw the attention of the Health Department to the need for paying surprise visits to any building in Girgaon locality in the evening preferably top floors and they will find lavatories choked up and emitting very bad smell. This is all due to want of water.

Will our Corporators, as well the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Dalal, take the public into confidence and save us from rushing to the print?—Yours, etc.,

M. DESAI.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

—:o:—

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date 6th:—

S. S. Dildenfels line Hansa (Agents Messrs. Lionel Edwards Ltd., Bombay) arrived at Port Okha on the 4th instant. She discharged 1054 tons of cargo and left for Jamnagar to-day with the same bottom cargo.—A. P.

RAILWAY SEASON PASS FOUND.—A Quarterly Third Class Season Pass bearing No. 29601, between Grant Road and Mahim. The Passholder is requested to take from Hariprasad Kothari, c/o Motilal Vallabhji and Co., Bruce Lane, Fort.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY REGARDING INDIA.

that the Viceroy was not announcing a new policy but explaining the old.

Lord Reading withdrew his motion.—Reuter.

READING'S OBJECTION TO LANGUAGE, AND NOT TO IDEAL.

—:o:—

Lord Pramoor Defends Viceregal Declaration.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Rugby.—Marquis of Reading, former Viceroy of India, in the House of Lords, called attention to the recent statement issued by the Viceroy of India regarding the attainment by India of Dominion Status and asked Government firstly to state reasons for the extraordinary course of making this pronouncement without having consulted the Statutory Commission upon it and before the Commission had reported; secondly, whether the conditions contained in the Declaration of 1917 and the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919 remained in full force and effect and were applicable to Dominion Status; and thirdly, whether this statement implied any change in the policy hitherto declared. Lord Reading said that to his mind the change of procedure whereby the Conference of politicians representing all parties in India would be held before and not after Government had formulated its proposals was very important. He welcomed it and hoped it would satisfy Indian opinion. Other parties approved of it.

OBJECTION TO LANGUAGE AND NOT TO IDEAL.

But when the Secretary of State for India made a further proposal that reference should be made to the future of India in a language something approaching the language used in the Viceroy's statement, he at once took objection. "Let me make it plain that neither I nor my Party object to Dominion Status being regarded as the ideal which we eventually hope to reach in relation to the Government of India." He objected to the use of the term because it had never appeared before in any document and because it would be impossible to make a statement of this character without the assent of the Simon Commission. Nevertheless, it was proposed by the Government that a statement should be made which must affect the prestige, influence and authority of the Simon Commission. When he was the Viceroy, he had been careful never to use the words "Dominion Status". The very phrase conjured up at once a position to some extent at least in advance of what might be ascribed to responsible Government. Such a phrase was liable to be misunderstood in India and by many people in this country.

Mr. Lloyd George took exactly the same attitude as himself. The Conservative Party refused to assent to the statement regarding Dominion Status. On October 27th, he wrote to the Secretary for India, expressing his grave regret at the proposal of the Government and the Viceroy to make the pronouncement. The statement, unless it were corrected, would be heralded throughout India as a promise to give Dominion Status at once. He wanted Government to make it clear without any ambiguity throughout India that the language used by Government in the pronouncement was only the interpretation of the ultimate goal to which India might attain when various obstacles were surmounted.

NO AMBIGUITY.

Lord Parmoor, replying for Government, said that he could find no ambiguity in the pronouncement. The Viceroy issued it in order that Indian opinion might be educated and that Indians who were doubtful before would now have full assurance as regards their political and constitutional future. Nothing could be clearer in the pronouncement of the Viceroy than that reservations in the Declaration of 1917 were retained without alteration and without exception. Though Dominion Status was the ultimate goal, Government and the Viceroy drew distinction between purpose and means whereby that goal might be reached. Purpose remained unaltered and unchanged. The question of policy with respect to the time in which Dominion Status might be attained, could not be considered and ought not to be considered until the Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee had submitted their reports and Government in consultation with the Government of India had considered those matters in light of material available and furthermore until after meeting of the Conference it was intended to summon.

SIMON COMMISSION TO ISSUE INDEPENDENT DOCUMENT.

Lord Parmoor contended that the pronouncement in no way undermined the authority of the Simon Commission. Dealing with the reasons for making the pronouncement without having consulted the Statutory Commission, Lord Parmoor said it was considered by Government with full concurrence of the Viceroy that in view of the impending open invitation to the representatives of British India and Indian States to attend the Conference, it was very desirabe to re-state clearly what was the purpose of Great Britain in regard to the Government of India. It was ascertained that the Commission were averse from being associated in correspondence, in which this reaffirmation should appear and Government decided it should be made in an independent document. Government were aware that the Statutory Commission did not wish to be so associated, but they did not think that precluded them from making the reaffirmation. They had the deepest anxiety to do nothing which would in any way prejudice the position of the Statutory Commission.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to-day in the House of Commons reported upon his visit to the United States and Canada. He said that what success the visit had was largely due to the hearty support of all parties in this country. He went out not as party leader but as a national representative.

OPEN HEART AND OPEN MIND.

He took the opportunity of thanking President Hoover and his Cabinet and both the Senate and the House of Representatives for the welcome they gave him and the honour they paid him as representative of this country. He spoke of the candour with which difficult questions were raised and discussed and said that though some matters he had to deal with might easily have aroused old prejudices from beginning to the end he found nothing but thoughtfulness and desire for co-operation in placing facts and positions justly before the country. No Government could have opened doors of their minds and hearts wider.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

The purpose of his visit was to try to establish by personal contact new relationships between two peoples based on mutual understanding not only of common objects to be pursued but of natural differences to be respected. The United States, continued Mr Ramsay MacDonald, pursues with vigilant jealousy its historical policy of keeping free from all world entanglements and is therefore not in the League of Nations. We are in the League of Nations. We have contracted obligations and we shall remain loyal to them. On neither side was any attempt made to change these facts. In the course of discussion, the President raised some of the major historical causes of difference such as belligerent rights, so-called fortified bases and so on, which were still active in forming public opinion and it was agreed to examine them. He believed nothing but good would come from an exchange of views on these questions.

Mr. MacDonald concluding expressed great appreciation of welcome he received in Canada where he discussed with Mr. Mackenzie King, matters which had arisen in Washington of special interest to Canada and political and economic subjects of mutual concern.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George cordially congratulated Mr. MacDonald on his tour and agreed as to the inestimable value of contact thus established with the United States.—B. O. W.

MODIFYING THE EXTREMISTS' POLICY.

RUGBY, November 5.

Reports from India continue to reveal that Lord Irwin's statement is receiving widespread support and the prospect of a Conference between representatives of British India, the Indian States and the British Government after the Simon Commission's report has been presented, has pleased all parties. Several leading Indian Princes have already definitely approved of the proposal for a Conference.

The announcement of this project together with the re-statement of the ultimate purpose of British policy is reported to have had the effect of modifying the attitude of the extremists.—B. O. W.

The Metropolitan of India, The Bishop of Madras, The Bishop of Bombay, The Bishop of Colombo, The Bishop of Nasik and Captain F. Seymour Williams dined at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay gave an Evening Party at Government House Bombay on Wednesday to meet the Bishop of Bombay.

"UNTOUCHABLE" AND TEMPLE ENTRY.

—:o:—

(Continued on page 10).

a newly-awakened community even when I find it extinguished in Poona trustees who represent the mummies of a crumbled and bankrupt old order.

I may add here that I feel, as strongly as all of you do, the pinch of injustices perpetrated on a section of the Hindu community by the so-called caste-Hindus. It is only by taking into consideration the present delicate situation that I have written this letter so that any hasty steps now may not endanger the final triumph of the cause so dear to us all. I hope you will peruse the contents and the spirit of this letter in true light before taking any definite step in this matter.

Manmad Upholds "Untouchabl's" Right.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANMAD, Nov. 4.

A public meeting was held on 3rd instant in the Ramkrishna Theatre at Manmad when the following resolution moved by Mr. D. B. Kulkarni and seconded by Mr. T. B. Pandit, and opposed by Mr. Ekbote, Postmaster was carried by a thumping majority:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Manmad congratulate the managers of the Dattatray Temple of Narsobachi Wadi on their boldness in throwing the said temple open to all Hindus without any distinction and expresses its opinion that the so-called untouchables ought to have the same right to enter public Hindu temples as other Hindus and supports all efforts including Satyagraha for the enjoyment of that right."

BOMBAY LEADERS' CABLE TO PREMIER.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At the urgent meeting of the signatories to the Bombay manifesto, held on Tuesday, in the chambers of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, it was resolved to send the following cable to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India:—

"This Conference of the signatories to the Bombay statement views with great regret and apprehension the attempts made in certain quarters to embarrass the Government and to minimise the full implications of the Viceroy's announcement, which has evoked a large measure of appreciation in India. Any weakening by the Government of the announcement made by the Viceroy will be disastrous."

The following signatories to the Bombay statement were present at the meeting:—

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad,
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas,
Mr. M. A. Jinnah,
Mr. H. P. Mody,
Mr K. M. Munshi,
Mr. D. G. Dalvi,
Mr. M. C. Chagla,
Mr. L. R. Tairsee,
Mr. Lalji Naranji,
Mr. K. Natarajan,
Mr. J. B. Petit,
Mr. H. A. Lalji.

A PREPOSTEROUS MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with surprise mingled with a strong feeling of condemnation, the appeal issued by the Poona Muslim leaders.

Admittedly, they are 'leaders' and may he regarded as rudders, whom the ships obey.

But a leader is a responsible person, who should see that he is not guilty of gross neglect of public duty and a forgetfulness of the nation's true interests.

One of those who signed the appeal was Maulana Shafi Dawoodi M.L.A. of Patna whose mentality we can very well judge by his opposition to the passage of such a popular legislation as the bill brought up by Rai Bahadur Harbildas Sarda.

No thorny tree can ever obstruct the path of the Sarda Bill by intercepting its passage on the road of legislation. The 'Poona leaders' conclude their appeal with the following childish passage:—

"It would not be out of place to mention that Mussalmans have had bitter experience in the past about the so-called agreed constitution namely the Nehru Report and therefore, we respectfully warn His Excellency (the Viceroy) that unless he excludes those leaders who have lost the confidence of the people, he will create a situation in India which will be much worse than what it is today."

Three cheers for the warning!!!

There is no denying that the Indian National Congress is the most representative body in the whole of India. And if its Nationalist leaders are not to sit in the forthcoming Round Table Conference, is their place to be occupied by communalists who know not what true nationalism is?—Yours, etc.,

"WATCHFUL."

Poona, Nov. 4.

THE WHITLEY COMMISSION.

—:o:—

Railway Board And Men's Grievances.

OFFICIALS GIVE EVIDENCE.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 6.

Important evidence was tendered by representatives of the Railway Board before the Labour Commission to-day. The witnesses were Mesrs. T. G. Russel (Chief Commissioner), A. A. L. Parsons (Financial Commissioner), A. M. Hayman (Labour Member) and Hannay (Member for Traffic).

RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS.

The question of recognition of Trade Unions was touched by many mmembers. Mr. Joshi was told that the Railway Board's policy had throughout been the same, namely to grant recognition provided the Union represented a majority of the staff and was run on proper lines. The Agent of B. N. W. Railway in refusing recognition to the Employees Union must have had reasons other than the fact of outsiders being the chief officials of the Union.

FREE PASSES TO UNION OFFICIALS.

Dewan Chamanlal was told that Railway Board was not in favour of giving free passes to the officials of the Union as that would constitute an indirect financial subsidy, but every reasonable facilities such as leave for attending meetings of the Union were being given.

RAILWAY BOARD'S MEASURES.

Mr. Hayman answering Mr. Cliffe said that the Railway Board had taken no such decisions as consulting the All-India Railwaymen's Federation on the questions raised by them by a deputation in May last before Sir George Rainy. Mr. Hayman explained that Railway Board had taken steps on the more important of the issues raised. The replies of the Agents on the draft rules intended to prevent unfair dismissal or discharge had just been received and final orders might be expected shortly. Mr. Parsons was himself looking into the question of revision of leave rules which bristled with difficulties. He (Mr. Hayman) himself was shortly to enquire at Calcutta with the E. B. Railway and E. I. Railway Agents on the question of raising the pay of the lower paid staff. A bill regulating the hours of work as laid by the Washington Conventions was already before the Assembly. These were measures taken during the last few months. Other matters raised by the deputation would receive attention by and by.

Mr. Cliffe: But did you communicate to the Federation which raised all these questions as to what action has been taken so far?

Mr. Hayman: No.

Mr. Parsons informed the Commission that opinions of Agents were being received on the question of converting fines into welfare fund to which railways also would contribute.

Dewan Chamanlal asked witnesses if the Railway Board would be prepared to consult the Railwaymen's Federation before they decided finally on many questions raised by the Federation.

Mr. Russel promised to consider the suggestion with this proviso that in matters regarding pay or leave the Railway Board would consult only themselves.—A. P.

"Hindusthan-Prajamitra's" "Diwali" Annual.

—:o:—

The "Divali" annual of the "Hindusthan-Praja Mitra" is suggestive of the increasing popular interest in the manifold problems of political, social, economic, artistic and cultural advancement. Although the quality of the articles is, generally, as varied as the variety of their subjects, the names of many eminent men and women of Gujarat provide the attraction for an instructive review of the topics which engage their attention. It would be unfair, even if it is not unnecessary, to enumerate their names. The compilers of the annual have, it should be sufficient to point out, obviously taken great pains to make the number as fairly representative as it could be of the modern thoughts and activities of Gujarat. If everyone cannot purchase the rather costly publication—it is priced at Rs. 1-8—many can, as they should, borrow it. For, it is worth studying. It is an instructive record. The annual is profusely illustrated. The illustrations respect and reflect "popular" taste in pictures.

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Bombay pays the toll of 222,466 people and more to Malaria and other fevers every year!

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Konkar Bros., Poona.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.,
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ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

Lively Debate In Ahmedabad Municipal Meeting.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

I am very glad to note that 'A Visitor' has put in his views in an issue of the "Chronicle" in the course of the last week. I wish he had taken a stroll outside the city walls one morning and he would then have presented a true picture of the filthy condition of our city. It is true that human excreta is found in all streets and even on some main roads and this is mostly due to want of sanitary conscience. But this is not all. The Sanitary Department of our Municipality is equally to blame for such conditions. Is it not the duty of the Health Department to see that chawls are provided with suitable latrines and drains for filthy water? But Sanitary Inspectors are ready at times to drag poor people before Magistrates for throwing water near their houses but they are helpless before mill-magnates and big land lords. Things which in a big industrial town ought not to be tolerated are practically of everyday occurrence and our Health Department is blind to many a glaring defect in our city. The result of this is a spread of diseases like consumption and typhoid in all parts.

The water and drainage arrangements of our city leave much to be desired but what can be expected of a Municipality that chooses to work without an engineer and in which a president supported by the Executive head, interferes with the working of the Engineering Department in the manner revealed in the judgment in the "Praja Bandhu" defamation case. These are things which ought not to be tolerated in local Self-Government and the sooner Mr. Ambalal, the leader of the Independent Party, which is the majority party in tre Board turns his attention to such drawbacks, the better would it be in the interests of the city.

CITY WALL SCHEME.

There is one more point which I would like to refer to in this connection. The late Board led by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had sent to Government the city wall scheme for the expansion of the city. It was proposed to demolish the city wall which has outlived its necessity for the protection of the city and if this scheme is carried out it would add several new building sites and would remove much of the filthy condition near the wall. For some reason the present board has thought it best to leave the scheme in abeyance and has sanctioned the Kalupur relief road scheme which would deprive several Hindus and Mahomedans of their houses without adding anything to the building sites. This would increase congestion in several already congested areas and if the scheme is to be put into execution it is essential that more building sites should be made available for the accommodation of those that they be deprived of their houses. Mr. Ambalal should try to find out some such solution of the great problem of congestion and consequent increase of death-rate.

STANDING COMMITTEE ELECTION.

Last week our city fathers were busy canvassing for votes to secure seats on the executive committees, which were announced to be formed on Monday last. Mr. Ambalal was out of Ahmedabad, and his Independent Party in the absence of its leaders was like a ship without its rudder. A meeting of the party was convened by Mr. Pestonsha Vakil when the following names were adopted for the Standing Committee. Dr. C. T. Behravala, Mr. Sarabhai Dahyabhai, Mr. Hiralal Mehta, and Mr. Krishnacharya. Some of the members of the party, according to my information, pointed out to Mr. Pestonsha that Mr. Krishnacharya had already resigned his membership of the party and he should not, therefore, be accepted as a party candidate. No attention, however, was paid to this objection and Mr. Krishnacharya was taken up as a party candidate. It is really strange, however, that his name was dropped at the last moment and this was probably due to the stern attitude taken up by Mr. Narmadashankar Mehta. Mr. Narmadashankar has been prevailed upon to take up the chairmanship of the Standing Committee by gentlemen who are responsible for the chaos which prevails in our Municipality at present. Mr. Mehta was unanimously accepted as chairman of the Standing Committee as there was no other proposal. When the names of other members were proposed, Mr. P. C. Karanjawala spoke strongly on the conventions and 'Khandani' of the Independent Party and pointed out how its members were anxious to secure seats on the committee. Twelve names were proposed in all and the following nine gentlemen were finally elected. Dr. Behravala, Messrs. Mansuri, Ashgarali, Sarabhai, Hiralal Mehta, Karanjawala, Ramray Munshi, Rev. Mr. Wilson and Prof. Swaminarayan. There was a tie among Mr. Munshi, Prof. Swaminarayan and Mr. Dudhabhai, a representative of the depressed" classes as each of them had got 29 votes. Some of the councillors appealed to the President to give his casting vote in favour of Mr. Dudhabhai but he voted for Mr. Munshi and Prof. Swaminarayan and thus Mr. Dudhabhai was left out.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

A special general meeting of our municipality was convened on Tuesday last to consider the requisition sent by 25 councillors to the President to vote an address to H. E. the Governor on the occasion of his visit to Ahmedebad. Of the signatories 5 were Hindu elected councillors, and 2 were Parsi councillors, while the rest were nominated Mahomedan councillors elected as well as nominated. There was very brisk canvassing on behalf of the requisitionists. It is said that the Independent Party had discussed the question of the address and had decided not to make it a party question as Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and some other members were opposed to it on principle. The local Youth League had issued an appeal to the municipal councillors to throw out the proposal of voting the address as it would be a grave insult to the country under present conditions. It further appealed to the councillors to keep up the prestig of the municipality which had got the national flag unfurled a few months back at th e hands of the sage of Sabarmati. The Youth League has further announced that it would organise a procession with back a tthe hands of the sage of of Ahmedabad that their representatives have betrayed the trust reposed in them.

The Municipal meeting was attended by 55 councillors—only 4 elected councillors and 1 nominated councillor being absent. Colonel Nanavati moved the following proposal on behalf of the requisitionists:—

That an address of welcome be presented to H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Municipality on the occasion of H. E.'s visit to Ahmedabad in December next.

2. That Rs. 500 be spent out of Municipal funds in connection with the address.

3. That a committee consisting of Mr. M. A. Shah, Mr. N. D. Mehta, Rev. Mr. Wilson, etc., be appointed to draft the address and

4. The president be authorised to make all the arrangements necessary for the presentation of the address.

Col. Nanavati appealed to the members to pass this resolution as they had constantly to deal with Government and they could not execute some of their big projects without substantial help from Government. Mr. Ashgarilil said that bare courtesy required that they should honour their guests and hence it was the duty of the Municipality to vote the address. Prof. Swaminarayan and Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai maintained that voting of grants to local bodies had nothing to do with such addresses. They were the remnants of old times when people anxious to secure titles resorted to such tricks. Mr. Dolatram said that Non-Co-operation had ceased to exist and it was in the interests of the people of this city that an address should be presented to the Governor. Dr. Tankaria fell foul of the Non-Co-operators and tried to point out that they were inconsistent as they had supported the appointment of nominated councillors to executive committees and of Lady Vidyagavri as Vice-President.

Prof. Swaminarayan moved an amendment that the papers be filed. Mr. Karanjavala moved an amendment to the third clause only that all the wants of the Municipality should be clearly expressed in the address. After the debate had lasted for an hour K. B. Chachwala moved a closure which was carried.

For the purpose of voting the President divided Col. Nanavati's address was carried by 27 votes on each part as against Prof. Swaminarayan's amendment to file the papers.

The first part of voting—the address was caried by 27 votes against 26, one declining.

The second part of voting Rs. 500 was lost by one vote—26 voting for the proposal while 27 voted for Prof. Swaminarayan's amendment. In the third part, Mr. Karanjavala's amendment was carried by the casting vote of the President.

The fourth part was also carried by the casting vote of the President.

An analysis of the voting shows that all the 10 Mahomedan elected councillors, 11 nominated councillors, 2 Parsi and 4 Hindu elected councillors voted for the address.

When votes were being taken on the third part Mr. Manilal Shah raised a point of order whether the Municipality was competent to vote an address on behalf of the whole body when it had resolved not to spend anything from its funds. The President ruled that in view of the first part of the resolution adopted by the Board, the Municipality could vote an address.

It now seems that the councillors who are in favour of voting the address will collect subscriptions from among themselves and make necessary arrangements. I am told that some rate-payers are thinking of taking legal action to prevent the Municipality from voting an address in the name of the Municipality.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

A very disastrous fire broke out on Monday last in the morning in Haja Patel's Pole, in the firm of the cotton merchant Chimanlal Premchand. The firm has its office on the first floor while on the ground floor there is a garage for a motor-car. Early in the morning the petrol tank of the motor-car burst and the whole garage was in flames. An alarm was instantly raised and the fire engines came up on the site. A nephew of Mr. Chimanlal whose name was Kantilal and his servant were on the first floor and they tried to take out the account books of the firm and some currency notes which were in the office. They twice succeeded in their efforts but while making a third attempt they were enveloped in flames and both of them perished. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 40,000.

DIARY for 1930

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THE PIERPONT MORGAN FORTUNE.

—:o:—

An Episode in its Origin.

—:o:—

In a pamphlet summarising Gustavus Myers' three volumes, "History of Great American Fortunes," some amazing revelations are given, including a summary of the origin of the fortune of J. Pierpont Morgan, the cosmopolitan financier. The publishers of the pamphlet, Messrs. Charles Kerr and Co., of Chicago, in their summary state:

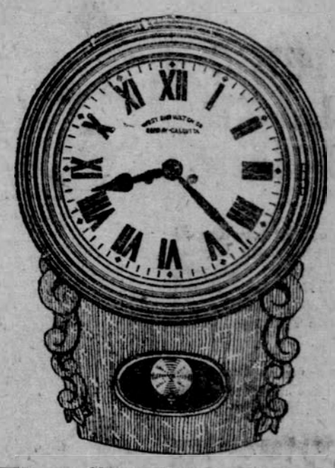
"When the Civil War broke out, Morgan was twenty-four years old, a robust young man, well qualified for military service. The Union needed soldiers badly, but Morgan, like most others of his class, not only showed his great heroism by staying at home, but profited from selling condemned rifles to the Union army.

This was in 1861. A batch of five thousand condemned carbines lay in the Government arsenal in in New York City. They were the remainder of a large consignment that the Government officials had condemned in 1857 as being so bad that they would shoot off the thumbs of the very soldiers who used them.

"One Arthur M. Eastman of Manchester, New Hampshire offered the Government 3 dolars apiece for those 5,000 condemned rifles. They were sold to him for 3.5 dollars each. But Eastman didn't have the money, and one Simon Stevens, a corrupt Tammany politician, appeared on the scene, agreeing to back Eastman to the extent of 20,000 dollars. This sum was to be applied for payment for the rifles; as collateral security, Stevens took a lien upon the rifles The official and legal records show that Stevens obtained the funds from J. Pierpont Morgan.

By telegraph, the 5,000 condemned rifles were then sold to General Fremont, commanding at St. Louis, for 22 dollars each, upon the representation that they were good, new rifles. This 22 dollars was demanded and agreed upon, notwithstanding the fact that the Government was then paying 17.50 dollars for rifles of the very best pattern. The matter made a great scandal, and Secretary of War Stanton appointed a commission in 1862, which completely exposed it, and which showed that despite the rifles being utterly unfit for service, they had been bought one day from the Government for 3.50 dollars and unloaded the next day for 22 dollars each. Of course, as the commission showed, the money with which the Government was paid was a part of the Government's own money. "The Government" reported the Commission, "not only sold one day for 17,430 dollars arms which it had agreed the day before to repurchase for 109,912 dollars—making a loss to the United States of dollars 92,426—but virtually furnished the money to pay itself the 17,466 it received." The government refused to pay Morgan, and he sued it. The case of J. Pierpont Morgan v. the United States Government may be found in the Commission's report as case No. 97. The Commission, however, decided that Morgann had a legal claim upon the Government arising from the fact that the arms, technically at least, had passed into the army service. The Commission agreed to pay 13.31 a carbine. This offer was not satisfactory to the claimants, and Stevens brought a suit for the full amount in the Court of claims at Washington. In his decision, Judge Peck described the arrangement between Stevens and Morgan, and concluded by deciding against the Government upon the strict construction that a contract was a contract.

"The full facts as to this transaction and many other events of Morgan's career may be found in "The History of The Great American Fortunes." For every statement there made, references to, and criticisms from, the original documents are given."



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O.K. 166.

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SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

dangerous. It may, for instance encourage you to learn more; it may stimulate your intellectual curiosity, it may help you to find out when you are being imposed upon by false teachers; It is no knowledge at all which is dangerous. You may then easily become the victims and dupes of crafty men and hypocrites who trade and prey on your credulity and stupidity. People with no knowledge, or those who shamelessly proclaim that they do not care two brass buttons to acquire knowledge, or who are afraid of knowledge, must always remain at the low intellectual level of backward villagers such as we find round Bombay. Let us now see what Geology teaches us about our Earth and how it was created.

ORIGIN OF EARTH LIFE.

Our Earth was once upon a time a fiery mass; geologists tell us that it took millions of years to cool down and to form a crust. There are still some planets in the solar system such as Jupiter and Saturn which have not cooled down and are yet in a fiery state. The Primary rocks testify to this. In these ancient stratified rocks, which are highly metamorphic owing to heat, moisture, and enormous pressure, no remains, or doubtful remains, of primitive lives are found. The first stratum of stratified rocks is known as the Laurentian next the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian Triassic, Jurassic Coctaceous, Eocene, Miocene, Plicocene and Recent. All this represents about thousands of feet of rocks that scientists have been able to examine so far. Unmistakable signs of living organisms began in the Silurian system which is calculated to have been hundreds or millions of years ago. In the Silurian strata are found embedded the fossils of such animals as the Trilobite and a Ganoid Fish. In the Devonian are found the fossils of Clubmosses, ferns, shells and fishes, in the Carboniferous period the fossils of fishes are more numerous and the whole stratum is formed of compressed vegetable matter. In the Triassic system are found the fossils of immense reptiles, sea lizards, marsupials, immense bird-reptiles, true birds, and Bony-skeletoned fish, conifess, palms.

In the Tertiary, huge placental mammals, serpents, whales, men-like apes, trees, shrubs, herbs allied to existing sub-tropical species.

In the Post Pliocecuo Mammoth and other wooly quadrupeds, men.

In the Recent are existing species.

For convenience sake these strata have been divided into epochs, the Primary or Paeozoic, the Secondary or Mezozoic, the Tertiary or Cainozoic, the Quaternary.

MEANING OF GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

Nothing of all this suggests a recent creation. By the different methods known to science, careful studies have been made, and it is universally admitted that the age of our Earth runs into, at leas,t two millions of years! The recent discovery of Radio activity, that is to say, the time it takes uranium to turn into lead, has confirmed to the letter the great age of the earth. Readers will probably be told that great differences of opinion have existed among scientists regarding the precise age of the Earth. This is quite true. The calculations of Lord Kelvin and Tait made it about 20 to 10 millions of years, but all this broke down with the discovery of radio-activity. To-day, the concensus of opinion is that it runs into millions of years. But even 20 or 10 millions of years, what is six or ten thousand years to this? Geology also reveals to us that for millions of years animals that have long become extinct lived and struggled on this Earth when man was non-existent. There are extinct fossils of monstruous animals that seem to testify that God was experimenting with life before he created the present species and Man. Man, himself, made his appearance five hundred thousand years ago and there are all over the world unmistakable signs of his presence as early as before the advent of the Ice Age—what about the Original Sin, the Fall and the rest of it? Now, what is the meaning of these geological periods and the remote antiquity of animals and Man? Are all this somebody's wicked inventions, just to discredit religion? If you are serious about it, please read such simple and instructive books on the subject, as a "Text book on Geology" by Lake and Rastall, "Geology for Beginners" by Prof. W. W. Watts, Mr. Joseph McCabe's Works on Geology, Dr. Edward Greenly's "The Earth," Edward Clodd's "History of Creation". Read these books and see how your religion stands as regard recent creation, the Deluge and other stories.

Calcutta.—The police raided two houses in Howrah and recovered a number of forged notes of Rs. 5 and 10 and blocks and counterfeited coins and other implements. Five arrests have been made.—Free Press.

LAND REFORM IN INDIA.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 6.)

rates than under the old system which taxed their improvements.

The owners were educated in this manner. The State Governments carried bills through their parliaments giving local bodies the power to adopt the more modern system of rating should they desire to do so. The change could be promoted either by the local Council or by the Ratepayers. If opposition developed, the question had to be submitted to the citizens. Before the referendum was submitted the City had to be re-assessed, each voter informed of the effect to himself of the proposed change. He was notified how much he would pay if the existing system remained in force, and how much he would pay if the reform were adopted. These particulars were supplied officially by the Council and were binding on that body. By this simple and straightforward method everyone knew exactly how he personally would be affected. In every case over seventy per cent. of the owners of property has been found to be benefitted.

In addition to the material benefits to be derived from the taxation of land values there are weighty moral reasons. Almost everything which a Governing body does enhances the value of land but does not add to the value of buildings. A Tramway is built and up goes the value of the land served. Why not take the added value to pay for the Tramway? A Railway is built and up goes the value of the land served. Why not take the added value to pay for the Railway?. A dark street is lighted, which adds to the desirability of the street as a place of residence. That will lend to increase competition and so increase values. Why not take the one to pay for the other. None of these services add to the value of buildings. Buildings are worth what it would cost to replace them. As Tramways, Railways and other improvements do not add to the cost of construction they do not add to the value of buildings. They rather tend to lower the value of buildings.

BE REAL SERVANT OF INDIA.

There are few intelligent readers who will not agree to the following statements of fact:—

(a) There is much undeserved poverty in Bombay.

(b) The taxation of improvements on land tends to prevent the erection of improvements.

(c) That must reduce the demand for labour, depress wages and add to the poverty of the masses.

(d) The abolition of taxes levied on improvements and the consequent increase of the taxes on the value of land, especially idle land and land put to inferior uses, will cause such land to be more fully utilized by making it unprofitable to hold it idle.

(e) That means more employment for all and more earning power.

(f) The increased supply of houses, shops, etc., and the abolition of taxes now levied on them, will cause rents to fall and so reduce the cost of living.

(g) As it has been demonstrated that the proposed reform of your taxation system, will increase earnings and reduce the cost of living, it follows that opponents of the change must be actuated by either selfishness, a desire to perpetuate poverty or ignorance. If the reader is not one of these, but wishes to be a good citizen, he will read the works of the American philosopher Henry George and form an organization for the realization of his pre-eminently practical ideals. All George's works are eminently readable. Begin with the following. "Progress and Poverty," "The Condition of Labour" and "Free Trade and Protection."

Be a real "Servant of India", Don't talk vaguely. Educate public opinion along definite and practical lines.

W. H. RENWICK.
Melbourne, Australia.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN MONK.

—:o:—

Late Sadhu Chritian Leik.

An Ahmednagar correspondent writes:—

"The well-known European monk and disciple of Shri Meherbaba, Sadhu Chritian Leik, died in his 59th year, on Tuesday the 29th October, at the Ashram of Shri Meherbaba, in Ahmednagar District. Sadhuji was a zealous disciple of Shri Meherbaba, whom he joined in the middle of October 1928. From the 1st. he was drawn to Shri Meherbaba and having gained wonderful experiences at his hands, "he regarded him as a Christ. He used to say: "I am a true Christian and although the more so, because I follow Shri Meherbaba." On the 1st of April of this year, he left the Ashram with a view to touring in various parts of the country and spreading the preachings of and acquainting the people with Shri Meherbaba. Sadhu C. Leik may justly be called the first missionary disciple of Shri Meherbaba. In this capacity he did highly commendable work, especially in the Madras Presidency. In the middle of August when he was in Rkhikesn, he unfortunately fell a victim to general debility owing to which he could no longer do his Master's work. He returned to Ahmednagar on 19th October and to the Ashram on the 21st October.

The burial service of Sadhu C. Leik was performed at the Government Cemetery by Rev. George Hewitt, Mr. A. M. MacMillian, the Collector of Ahmednagar, Mr. J. T. Tanner, the D. S. P. of Ahmednagar, among others, were present at the burial service.

Sadhuji was spiritually minded and enlightened. All those with whom he came into contact, will cherish his memory with affection. In his death, Shri Meherbaba who is at present in Persia, has lost a faithful disciple, and his brother-disciples a loving friend."

Deathpact Between Husband And Wife.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

How unemployment led to a death-pact between husband and wife was related in connection with the death of Khagendranath Bose (30) and Snehalata (20) who took a quantity of potassium cyanide and were found dead this morning. Bose recently became unemployed and was much worried for that reason. The bodies were taken to the morgue.—A. P.

AUM

An Important Announcement.

The public are, we believe, aware of the Communique recently issued by **THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB**, warning them not to have anything to do with certain Companies which have sprung up in **BOMBAY, POONA, DELHI, PATNA** and other places with the avowed object of advancing loans at the nominal rate of interest of one per cent. per annum. The scheme of these Companies, as described in brief, in the Communique is as follows:—

An applicant for loan is required to pay an entrance fee and a candidature fee, which amount to over **10 PER CENT OF THE SUM APPLIED FOR.** In addition, the applicant is required to secure within a specified period two more **BONA FIDE** and **GENUINE** loan candidates. And these latter are not **BONA FIDE** and genuine until they in their turn have each produced two, and so on.

THOUSANDS, OF LOAN CANDIDATES have not only failed to obtain any loan, but have also forfeited the amount of fees advanced by them, owing to their failure to produce secondaries or owing to any failure on the part of the latter to produce their secondaries. The Punjab Government are right in saying that no intelligent person who understood what he read in the Prospectus would touch the scheme, and that the victims are those persons who do not read or cannot understand the terms. The scheme propounded by these Companies is obviously impracticable, because it makes a person lose not for his failure to fulfil the conditions imposed on him, but for the failure of others (the secondaries) to fulfil their part of the undertaking. It is most regrettable that the promoters of these Companies did not think it not proper on their part to make one person lose for the fault of others. It is however a pity that this matter was not brought to the notice of the Government earlier in order that they might have issued this warning in time and not so late as now, after lakhs of rupees had been lost by people in the shape of advance fees to these Companies. But, as the proverb says "Better late than never", we trust that this public warning will prevent at least others to fall victims.

In this connection, the publir, we are sure, will not confuse **THE UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LTD., MADRAS** for the Companies of the abovesaid type simply because this Association also grants loans to its constituents. For, if our detailed Prospectus is perused, it will be seen that the objects with which this Association is started and the principles upon which the Scheme devised for achieving the said objects is based, are entirely different from those of the abovesaid Companies. As mentioned in the said prosperts, the main object of the Association is not to grant loans or do any such thing but to start **POOR HOUSES** in all the principal towns of India, Burmah, and Ceylon **FOR FEEDING THE DISABLED THAT ARE POOR AND HELPLESS** and to establish **PINJARAPOLES FOR NOURISHING THE SICKLY AND DISABLED DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**

Under the Scheme devised for achieving the above object, **A DONATION OF RS. 100**, is collected from every person, willing to help the movement, in a lump or **IN HUNDRED MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.** These donation amounts form a **PERMANENT FUND** of the Association called the **"POOR HOUSES SPECIAL DONATION FUND"** for the perpetual **MAINTENANCE OF THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS** started by the Association. Out of this fund, **30 PER CENT. IS ENTIRELY INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,** and the interest derived therefrom is exciusively utilized for maintaining the said Institutions. The remaining **70 PER CENT.** of the permanent fund is utilized for granting loans to the Donors themselves on the securities of their Immoveable property **AT 6 PER CENT.** interest per annum, and the interest thus derived is utilized for granting **PERSONAL LOANS TO THE DONORS WITHOUT INTEREST (RANGING FROM RS. 1,000 TO RS. 10,000 AS DETERMINED BY THE MONTHLY DRAWINGS)** and for paying **BONUSES OR DIVIDENDS TO THE HEIRS OF THOSE WHO DIE BEFORE GETTING THE SAID INTEREST-FREE PERSONAL LOANS.**

The outstanding feature of this Association is that, whereas contributors to other Charitable Institutions do not expect any material benefit, **DONORS TO THIS ASSOCIATION CAN EXPECT AND DO GET SOMETHING IN RETURN IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER, SOONER OR LATER.** When all the donors are benefited in one way or another, **EVEN THE OTHER 70 PER CENT. OF THE PERMANENT FUND WILL BE INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES** and the interest therefrom devoted to the maintenance of the Charitable Institutions. In order to ensure the perpetual running of the Charitable Institutions and to safeguard the interests, of the Donors, the Government Securities in which the funds of the Association are invested, **WILL BE LODGED FOR SAFE CUSTODY WITH THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,** and the Donations collected in each Province are allowed to be deposited with a Bank in that Province, **UNDER THE JOINT CONTROL OF THE RESPECTIVE PROVINCIAL BOARD AND THE HEAD OFFICE,** until the amounts are invested in Government Securities and in Immoveable Properties of that Province in preference.

Although it is not yet fully one year since the Association practically commenced business, it has issued more than **20,000 DONATION CERTIFICATES** bringing in an annual collection of nearly **RS. 2,00,000.** It has started Poor Houses in **VIZAGAPATAM, VELLORE, SECUNDERABAD AND TRAVANCORE WHEREIN HUNDREDS OF DISABLED PERSONS ARE BEING FED EVERY DAY.** Arrangements are being made for opening Poor Houses in other important cities also very shortly. This Association holds to-day Government Securities to the face value of nearly Rs. 40,000, has granted loans to the donors to the extent of **RS. 30,000** and has also a cash balance of more than Rs. 40,000 to its credit with the Bankers. This last amount is available to the Donors as loans on their immoveable properties.

In consideration of these facts, leading newspapers like the **PIONEER, the HINDU,** and the **SWARAJYA** have spoken appreciatingly of the objects and the scheme of this Association. In the face of these things, it is painful to note that some ill informed persons are commenting adversely on the working of this Association, without having either the patience to go through the literature broadcasted by the Association or the capacity to understand the same properly. But, since we consider that our critics are our well wishers as they keep us on our guard and enable us to correct our mistakes if any, we always welcome criticisms. But, our only request to our critics is that they will kindly venture to criticise only after they peruse our complete literature and understand the same thoroughly well. They may, therefore, rest assured that not only any information or explanation they may require will be immediately furnished but also any suggestions they make for either safeguarding the interests of the Association or improving the Scheme, will be most thankfully received and favourably considered. We trust that our old and would-be constituents will not give any heed to misrepresentations made by irresponsible traducers. If, however, any of the Constituents will come across any doubts, we shall be glad to clear the same on hearing from them. We trust that every charitably-disposed person will patronize the Association and avail himself of both the materal and spiritual benefits offered by the same.

289, Thambu Chetty St., Madras, 1st Nov. '29.

M. L. NAGANNAH.
Chief Organizer.

DEILVERY OF ILAMDIN'S BODY.

—:o:—

Muslim Deputation Waits On Punjab Governor.

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

A deputation consisting of prominent Muslims of Lahore waited on His Excellency the Governor at 5 p.m. Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Mahomed Iqbal who led the deputation stressed the feeling of Muslims in not delivering Ilamdin't body to his relatives to be brought down to Lahore in accordance with the last wishes of the deceased. His Excellency appeared sympathetic and discussed the route of the procession in case the dead body was delivered, but as His Excellency had not discussed some points arising out of the conversation with the officials, he will reply to-morrow.—Free Press.

Alleged Possession Of Forged Notes.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Parikshit Mahapatra and four other Bengalis have been arrested in Shampur village, Howrah District, on a charge of being in possession of a large number of forged currency notes of five and ten rupee denominations, in addition to several counterfeit coins. A number of blocks and other materials and implements for the preparation and manufacture of these notes and coins are alleged to have been seized.—A. P.

LIFE INSURANCE TRUST PLAN

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CENTRAL BADK EXCUTOR & TRUSTEE Co,, Ltd.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

"Chronicle" Forecast Of 14,930,000 Bales.

MODERATELY BULLISH.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The U. S. crop reporting Board will issue on Friday the 8th inst. the usual monthly report indicating probable production of cotton. This season we have made arrangements to get best possible information to enable to give out our estimates. Our readers are well aware of our past estimates and on the information and data supplied to us by our various correspondents in the United States, we estimate the American Cotton Crop at 14,930,000 Bales. During the past month weather conditions were fairly favourable but there were complaints of excessive rains. On the whole during the last month the crop seems to have increased by about 20,000 Bales. If the above estimate falls near the Government report, it will be construed moderately bullish.

Calculating on this crop outlook along with the carryover, the total supply will be practically the same as it was last year at this time. Last season the average price of cotton was 18.54 while to-day New Orleans Spot Cotton price is quoted 17.20c. This season the area under cotton cultivation is the second largest in the history of American cotton crop while the crop is likely to take fifth rank. The following figures will be found interesting to form the idea regarding the cost of production and about the production capacity of the United States:—

(In thousands).

Season.	Area.	Lint Crop
1904-5	32730	13451
1905-6	27000	10495
1906-7	32049	12983
1907-8	32060	11058
1908-9	33370	13086
1909-10	32044	10073
1910-11	33418	11568
1911-12	38681	15553
1912-13	34766	13489
1913-14	37458	13983
1914-15	37406	15906
1915-16	32107	11068
1916-17	36062	11364
1917-18	34925	11248
1918-19	37207	11906
1919-20	35133	11326
1920-21	37042	13271
1921-22	31678	7978
1922-23	34016	9729
1923-24	38701	10171
1924-25	42641	13639
1925-26	46090	16123
1926-27	48730	17755
1927-28	41905	12783
1928-29	46946	14297
1929-30	48457	?

Thus from a farmer's point of view the yield is rather disappointing and present prices are still more disappointing. The reason of this state lies in adoption of Southern Delivery contract and Mr. Theodore Price says "those who advocated Southern delivery a stabilizing influence seem now to regret the stabilization that has been achieved". The present weakness is purely due to weakness of the Wall Street. Crisis always come rapidly and are also forgotten rapidly. If cotton prices are ruled by supply and demand, we believe considerably higher prices will be reached as we progress further. Lower prices are invariably followed by reduction in the acreage for the following season while consumption tends to increase. If these salient factors are to have their effect on cotton prices, we believe it dangerous to be short of cotton. Buying on dips and selling on bulges is a favourite expression used in moments of uncertainties, but we have no ability to state which is the lowest price, but we know for certain that higher prices will be seen ultimately.

Indian cotton prices are cheap and we believe those who can buy will be amply rewarded later on.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov 6

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest Prices. £.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord	0 10 0
London Tin Syndicate Ordy.	2 0 7-1/2
Nundydroog Co. Ordy.	0 15 6
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	1 13 0
Attock Oil	2 13 1-1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 2 0
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 12 0
Snia Viscosa	0 15 6
Beira Railways	1 2 6
Calico Printers	0 18 6
Marconi International Marine	2 3 9
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corpn.	4 10 7-1/2
James Finlay Ordy	4 16 3
General Elec. Ord.	2 7 3
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 13 9
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 5 10-1/2
International Rys. of C. America Ord. doll.	36
Malayam Plantations	1 7 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 0 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 18 9
Pahang Consolidated Ordy.	0 9 3
African Asbestos Trust	0 10 0

Market quiet and unsettled.

Stock of rubber in London 48,092.

Increase on week 1,273.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio. (No. 7 quality), Spot closed

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-3/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 5.

Copper, Braziers, £94-1/2.

Yellow Metal, £71.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £41-1/4.

Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £13.

Tin, English Ingots, £179-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. 219.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £126-1/2.

National Bank £48-1/8.

Eastern Bank £6-1/4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £84.

Conversion Loan £73.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £100-1/4.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £49-3/4.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £56-3/4.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £66.

Consols £52-5/8.

War Loan 5 per cent £99-3/4.

Victory Bands 4 per cent £90-1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 5.

Demand Bills Closed.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 5.

Silver—Little China selling. Lack of support

Spot 22-7/8

Forward 23-1/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 5-5/8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days Market Loans 5 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-13/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5-13/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 5.

T T Berlin on London 20.68-3/8.

T T Amsterdam on London 12.08-3/4.

T T Brussels on London 34.87.

T T Madrid on London 34.40.

T T Milan on London 93.12.

T T Berne on London 25.17.

T T Paris on London 128.85.

T T London on Prague 164.68.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

Dec/Jan shipment sellers £8-2-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—

Nov/Dec shipment sellers £18-15.

STORM IN ARABIAN SEA.

—:o:—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Nov. 6.

Yesterdays depression in the Arabian Sea has developed into a storm and is now centred within 100 miles of latitude 12 degrees North, longitude 59 degrees East and is moving westwards. The Vellore depression moved westwards and was crossing the coast near Marmagao this morning. Widespread rain has fallen in south of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui half an inch, Jalpaiguri a quarter; Kodaikanal four; Chitaldrug three; Bellary one and a half; Bangalore and Trichinopoly one each; Palamcottah three-quarters; Mangalore, Cochin, Vellore and Cuddalore a half each; and Bijapur, Belgaum, Madura, Cuddapah and Nellore quarter each.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in south-east Madras and increase along the west coast of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in North Malabar and Konkan during the next twenty-four hours.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about three thousand and eight hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at seventeen hours eighteen minutes on Tuesday, November 5.—A. P.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanji).

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Our Silver market has since the last Report remained quiet but steady throughout the week with slight improvement in the prices. This week the market has exhibited a somewhat better feeling and the prices ruled steady on buying by Commission Houses, Option-dealers and the prominent Bazar operators influenced by improving tone of the Shanghai Exchange. Recently a good inquiry of Silver has been reported by the Chinese Banks at the Bombay Mint for British dollars coinage. This has also inspired confidence among the Bazar operators as it is anticipated that some part of the large Stock held by Indian Government will be absorbed by the Chinese Banks. The stock on hand remains approximately about 3000 bars while the daily offtake continues to remain good at about 200 bars. Foreign Banks showed very little interest in the market. A rumour is current in the market that a consignment of about 2000 bars will be shipped to China within a short time. On the whole the market has moved within a very narrow range. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 32-8 for the 1st Settlement on the 4th instant and the lowest Rs. 52-4 on the 31st ultimo, the range for the week being Rs. 0-4. T. T. Shanghai on London is 1-16 higher. The highest price was 2-3 1/8 on the 2nd instant and the lowest 2-3 on the 30th ultimo.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was quiet but steady with small business passing, China Banks and Continent bought in small amount while India operated both ways on a moderate scale. America remained a seller on higher rate. The New York price is 49 7/8 cents i.e. same as last week's closing. The highest price was 50 cents on the 31st ultimo and the lowest 49 7/8 cents yesterday.

The prices for Gold have improved this week owing to better upcountry demand. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-9-0 for ready, Rs. 21-8-0 for the 1st Settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 for the 2nd Settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot d.8-1/2 sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Nov/Dec. shipment sellers £23-7-6

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

April/May shipment sellers £21-2-6.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

Dec/Jan shipment. Hull. Sellers £20-5.

Linseed, Bombay, ton.—

Nov-Dec. shipment sellers £23-12-6.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

—:o:—

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	184.82.99
Reserve—coin and bullion:—	
In India.	
Silver coin	108.93.22
Gold bullion	32,22.34
Silver bullion	4.65.00
In England.	
Gold bullion	Nil
Silver bullion	Nil
In His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold bullion	Nil
In transit between India, England and His Majesty's Dominions.	
Gold bullion	Nil
Silver bullion	Nil
Securities (purchase price.)	
In India	36.21.77
In England	270.66
Internal bills of exchange	Nil

What the People Say

"PRIESTHOOD MUST GO."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Modern India is passing through the most eventful times in her history. For many things that were considered by the ancients as the most precious for their age are being challenged not by one man or a large group of men but by the spirit of the time itself. Priesthood is one such thing.

The name of G. K. Nariman would be handed down to posterity not as a versatile Parsi historian and journalist but as an Indian patriot who fought against the last of the evil-crafts namely, the priest-craft, if he succeeds in establishing on solid bed-rock of reason the Anti-Priest-craft Association.

What is the principal reason of this reasonable cry "Priesthood Must Go". The answer is that it is against all dictates of reason that there should exist an intermediary—many times a worthless intermediary too—between the devotee and the object of his devotion the Almighty. Is love and worship of God a business transaction that requires the help of a broker for its proper execution? If one wishes to achieve an object one strives 'himself' for it. No other person strives for him. Similarly if a person wishes for the blessings of God why should he not pray and worship Him 'himself' instead of asking another person to do it for him. H. G. Wells in his 'Modern Utopia' observes:—"No more can you do that than love your wife through a priest."

And may it not be enquired who are these priests in general? Are they all really men of character and integrity that they should inspire confidence in their fellowmen?—Yours, etc.,

S. S. RANE.

Nov. 5.

II.

To, The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I whole-heartedly support the idea expressed by G. K. N. through your paper for the formation of an Anti-Priest-craft Association without delay in order to save the masses from further disaster.

Every one, having well-being of the country and nation at heart, and having closely followed the trend and mentality of the priesthood, will admit the desirability of demolishing it root and branch unceremoniously and without compunction. The East is coward to-day only because of the existance of this class. The East, especially India, boasts of religion but true religion we have nothing except some bones. Priesthood has turned the religion into mockery. Priestcraft puts all sorts of barriers in the free action and development of human faculties. Divisions amongst the believers of different faith are also due to the preaching of these custodian of spirituality for whom seven heavens are always open.

The recent Afghan catastrophe is but one more glaring example to show the extent of the disasters these sons of angels are capable of committing. Bachha is not primarily responsible for the disaster—murder of progress and banishment of a great king like Amanulla. It is those fanatical blind Mullahs the irresponsible self-seekers who preached sedition under the plea of "religion in danger" against a magnanimous king who only wanted the good of his people. Bachha being an instrument paid the supreme penalty for the part he played and time will witness when the Afghan youths, electrified by the sense of patriotism infused in them by that noble soul Amanulla, will give proper punishment to the main perpetrator of the crime.

Any movements for social and other progress will be impossible unless these "divinities" are compelled to retire and, therefore, it has now become the supreme duty of the nation to dethrone priesthood.

The nation would do well to entrust the work to the Youth Leaguers who are the only proper persons to deal with matter like this.—Yours, etc.

F. KARIM.

THE MUSLIM TEAM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the approach of the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament the attention of the cricket enthusiasts is directed towards the various Gymkhanas and every side is trying its level best to enlist its strongest possible presentation in the tournament.

Every year the Islam Gymkhana has to face its traditional difficulties while selecting its side, and various causes deter the Selection Committee from selecting the strongest possible team. This year especially when they have to meet the strongest side in the first round, they should keep aside personal considerations and select only the ablest persons for the team. I suggest the following team for the consideration of the Selection Committee:

1. Vishram (Captain)
2. Botawalla
3. Wazir Ali
4. Abdus Salaam
5. Barodawalla
6. Dilawar Husain
7. Iftikharhusain
8. Gulam Ahamad
9. M. E. Shaikh
10. Hakeem
11. Mohamed Husain.

If possible Usuf Beg also should be invited to strengthen the batting side. However, the suggested team can be fully relied upon, as it contains bowling as well as very high batting element. Wazir Ali, Vishram, Dilawar Husain, Barodawala and Iftikhar are good rungetters, while Salaam, Botawalla and Gulam Ahamed may be relied upon as effective bowlers.—Yours, etc.

"K".

"The Hindu Team For 1929."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As several gentlemen have expressed their views on the subject noted above, I am also trying to put forth my suggestions for the consideration of the Selection Committee which will be sitting for selecting the Hindu Team to represent the Hindu side in the ensuing Quadrangular tournament. I admit that the problem of selection is becoming more difficult every year; but anyhow the Committee has to face it however difficult it may be. The Selection Committee has learnt a lesson from the sad results of the last year's matches. In spite of the best batting side the Hindus sustained a defeat on account of deplorable fielding and weak bowling This year the Committee will not repeat the same mistake again and will select the team with a judicial mind. At the outset I may mention here that the omission of good bowlers like Messrs. Godambe and Joshi was one of the chief causes of last year's failure. This year at least such bowlers should not be excluded at any cost. The Hindu team requires drastic changes to improve the sad condition of the team. No doubt that Mr. P. Vithal has rendered great services in the past, but it is now high time for him to offer the chance of Captainship to some other gentleman, who would be found most suitable. It will also be seen from the results of this season that Mr. Vithal is not in good form. In my opinion Professor Devdhar who is equally capable of leading any team in any first class cricket should lead Hindu team this year. Messrs Godambe and S. M. Joshi should be included without any test trial, because they are born bowlers. From the result now available from Secunderabad it would be seen that Mr. Joshi is in fine form. I admit he os rather weak in fielding on account of certain physical defects but on the whole this will not count much. It will be seen from the team given below that it is capable of facing apy first class team in India in ever respect.

1. Professor Deodhar, Captain.
2. Mr. K. G. Pardeshi.
3. Mr. L. P. Jai.
4. Mr. S. M. Joshi.
5. Capt. C. K. Naidu.
6. Mr. S. R. Godambe.
7. Mr. J. G. Navle,
8. Mr. S. S. Joshi.
9. Mr. Deshmukh.
10. Mr. V. J. Merchant.
11. Mr. Navmal.

Yours, etc.,
M. G. G.

GEN. FENGYUHSING NOT A PRISONER.

—.o.—

China "War Lords" Watch Campaign From a Village.

LONDON, November 5.

Shanghai.—The report that Fengyuhsiang had been made a prisoner which was broadcast by a local representative of General Yenhsishan "model Governor" of Shansi has been proved to be unfounded by the party of foreign correspondents who went to Shansi and found both the generals living quietly in a village allowing their subordinates to conduct the campaign which disturbed Nanking's equanimity.

Fengyuhsiang declared that he was warring against Chiang-kai-shek after consulting his bosom friend Yenhsishan.—Reuter.

Bacha-e-Saqao's Body Publicly Exhibited

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Nov. 5.

The bodies of Bacha-e-Saqqa and his companions were publicly exhibited at the Chaman Hazrui (the Kabul Park) for many hours. General Abdul Vakil is reported to have been among those shot along with Bacha-e-Saqqa.—A. P.

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SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 6.

Pasha, Dyett, Calcutta.

Goalpara, Jones, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7.

Argenfels, Ziemermann, Hamburg.

Winamac, Peters, Batoum.

City of Simla, Bremner, Karachi.

Chinkoa, Robbinson, Karachi.

LOADING.

Nov. 6.

Steamer Sonnenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Pasha for Calcutta.

Steamer Bandra for Busreh.

Steamer Dumana for London.

Steamer City of Nagpur for Liverpool.

Steamer Hcogkerk for Hamburg.

Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.

Steamer Narkunda for Australia.

S S Pasha:—The T M Co's steamer Pasha arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara arrived in harbour yesetrday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Argenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Argenfels will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S City of Simla:—The K N Co's steamer City of Simla will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Winamac:—The S O Co's steamer Winamac will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Batoum with ballast.

S S Chinkoa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chinkoa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 6.

S S Ranchi for London:—51 cases bristles 3 bales numdahs 5 cases cotton prints 3 bales lamb skin Cox and Kings Ltd; 300 cwts myrabollams J Narbheram and Co.

For Malta:—1 bale numdahs Cox and Kings Ltd.

S S Britannia for Marseilles:—6000 cwts groundnuts 21 pots palma de rose 160 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1201 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Liverpool:—231 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 5287 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas; 400 bales wool raw M Nissim.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S S Clan Morrison for Dunkirk:—2000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Hatimura for Antwerp:—218 cwts mustard seeds M Mawji and Co; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 125 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Hull:—4000 cwts linseeds Birla Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

For Havre:—39 cwts tragacanth E Virji and Co.

For Dunkirk:—750 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—290 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S S Argenfels for Rotterdam:—3000 cwts linseeds Ralli Bros.

S S City of Nagpur for Middlesborough:—1575 tons manganese ore T Morrison and Co.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 550 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 14000 cwts linseeds 4000 cwts castor seeds Ralli Bros

S S India for Genoa:—31 bales raw wool 6 bales silk waste Gorio Ltd; 24 bales silk waste Oriental Textile Trading Co; 500 cwts castor seeds D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts linseeds Birla Bros.

For Marseilles:—1207 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S S City of Simla for Antwerp:—125 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Narkunda for Sydney:—10 kegs woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 9 bales cotton piecegoods N Wadia and Sons.

S S Chifuku Maru for Yokohama:—7 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 154 bales cotton raw H Rambhagat and Co; 100 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman; 100 bales cotton raw J Devji; 41 cwts gum tragacanth H A N and S A Shirazee.

For Osaka:—400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co: 2500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 6.

S S Aquileia from Genoa:—298 cases silk yarn 78 cases conserve 68 cases cotton and art silk goods 10 cases graphite 35 cases vermouth 16 cases batteries 25 cases silk 10 cases paste 25 drums olice oil 23 cases paper 10 cases rugs 50 flasks Quick silver 100 cases soaps, 80 cases indigo 44 cases cotton goods 400 bags almonds 100 casks colour 4965 pieces marble tiles 271 pieces marble slabs 100 bales cotton.

From Naples:—25667 bags potatoes 75 bales coton yarn 60 cases stones.

From Aden:—39 Nos. empty drums 15 cases raw hides 11 bags gum myrrah 25 bags gum Arabic 21 bags soji khar 31 bags methi bodla 25 bags orris roots.

S S Chyebassa from Moulmein, Agents M M and Co:—1812 bags rice 71421 pieces timber.

From Rangoon:—2648 pieces timber 12087 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—150 bales senna leaves 55 bales cotton yarn 166 bags tea 33 bags cardamoms 24 bales cotton waste 173 bags tea dust.

From Colombo:—21 Nos. empty gas cylinder 20 cases milk powder 27 cases liqueurs 12 cases cork powder.

S S Barjora from Mohomerah, Agents M M and Co:—128 bags khaskhas 84 bags almond kernels 183 bags gum 96 barr silver.

From Bushire:—236 bags gum 85 bags gum tragacanth 37 bags raisin 34 bags skin 27 bags assafoetida 79 cases almond kernels 14 cases almonds 108 cases poppy seeds.

From Dubai:—45 bags cummin seeds 15 bags fish manure.

From Bunder Abbas:—102 bales cotton 17 bags khaskhas 15 bags almonds 57 bags pistas 22 bags assafoetida 25 bags M roots.

From Jask:—309 bags matoots.

From Muscat:—1194 bags dates 115 bags pomegranates.

From Charbas:—100 bundles mats.

From Gwader:—66 bundles fish 155 bundles mats.

From Pasni:—53 bundles mats 25 bundles fish.

From Karachi:—122 bags fish manure 18 bags prowns 62 bags fish.

S S Varela from Busreh, Agents M M and Co:—21467 bags dates 1915 bags mash 46 bags moong 130 bags edra 6 bales blue flowers 916 bags wheat 20 bags gum 96 bags poppy seeds 15 bags Calabia 11 bags almonds.

From Karachi:—6 crates tin trunks.

S S Harvey Adamson from Calicut, Agents M M and Co:—60 chests tea 139 jottas coir yarn 66 bundles coir fibre 80 bundles coir rope 125 bags copra 111 bags cocoanuts.

From Cochin:—673 bags C N oil cakes 2473 bundles coir yarn 2227 bundles coir rope.

From Alleppy:—10 bundles mats.

From Tellicherry:—910 bags cocoanuts

S S Ellora from Kilindini, Agents M M and Co:—624 bags caju nuts 27 pieces ivory 3853 bags potatoes 1169 bales cotton.

S S Lady Blake from Cannanore, Agents M M and Co:—922 bags cocoanuts.

From Cochin:—1764 jottas coir yarn 1041 jottas coir rope 133 kollies hooks 171 chests tea shells.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1929.

PASSPORT REFUSED TO CONGRESS DELEGATE!

BEWARE OF LABOUR IMPERIALISM.

Anti-Imperialist League's Warning To Indian Leaders.

TRUE WORTH OF VICEREGAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, has received the following three cables. The first is from Mr. Reginald Bridgman, Secretary, British Section of the League against Imperialims and runs thus:—

"The British Section of the League against Imperialism warns India of the Imperialist nature of the Labour Government's proposals concerning Dominion Status. The Labour manifesto is nothing more than a reiteration of the 1917 declaration and support of the Baldwin-Birkenhead policy and the Simon Commission. The League urges the necessity for a declaration repudiating Dominion Status and demanding full national independence on the ground that no true Indian will tolerate the alien rule. The Anglo-Egyptian draft treaty, the policy of national suppression in Arab lands and the maintenance of Treaty Port system and extra-territoriality in China prove the imperialist policy of the present Government and points to the necessity of joint action of all oppressed colonial peoples."

"FRIENDS PEACE COMMITTEE'S" MESSAGE.

—:o:—

The second cable is from Mr. Horance Alexander on behalf of the Friends Peace Committee which says that the "Committee is profoundly thankful to the Government for attempting to build up a bridge of reconciliation with the Indian National Leaders and particularly glad that the proposed Conference permits of free representation of all points of view and earnestly trust that Indian leaders will feel able to respond to this gesture that freedom may come through co-operation without conflict."

NO COMMON FRANCHISE.

—:o:—

The third is from the Congress at Lautoka (Fiji Islands) and says the Indian member's motion for common franchise was rejected in the Council to-day and that all the three Indian members have resigned.—Free Press.

CONGRESS DELEGATE REFUSED PASSPORT.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

It is understood that the India Office has refused passport to Mr. Sailendranath Ghose, President, New York Branch of the Indian National Congress. Mr. Ghose intended coming as a delegate to the Lahore Congress on behalf of the American Branch.—Free Press.

DEATH DUE TO HAEMORRHAGE.

—:o:—

Surgeon's Evidence In Lahore Case.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CHANAN SINGH.

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

In the Lahore "Conspiracy" case to-day a large number of minor witnesses were examined. They deposed that room No. 96 in Arain Buildings in Mozang, Lahore, was occupied by Pertap Singh, alias Mahabir Singh and a number of others used to visit him. Dr. Coombes, in-charge of Radiological Department, Mayo Hospital, said he took photographs of Saunder's body. Photographs showed foreign bodies near the heart and on both sides of the abdomen.

Dr. Mathews, Assistant Civil Surgeon, Lahore, in December 1928, stated that head constable Chanan Singh was brought to the Civil Hospital and examined by him. Chanan Singh was bleeding profusely and was unable to give a statement. His death was due to haemorrhage. The hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

"BIRKY" BANGS THE TABLE.

—:o:—

Lord Parmoor Unmoved.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Full reports of the Indian debate in the House of Lords are given prominence by the morning newspapers. Tense scenes are vividly described.

Lord Birkenhead's caustic attack on the Government and his biting satire alternating with periods of vehemence accompanied by banging of the table, and his "Never, never, never" repeated after exhortation never to yield to threats are contrasted with the placidity of Lord Parmoor who read a long typewritten statement and refused to be drawn by Lord Birkenhead's subsequent questions.

The morning newspapers emphasise the assertion that there has been no change of British policy.

SIR STANLEY REED'S WARNING.

"Why all this fuss" asks Sir Stanley Reed in a letter to the "Times" about the Viceroy's assurance regarding Dominion Status and suggests that once responsible government is established in India she will not be content with anything short of equal status with other States in Commonwealth. "Passion for equality in eyes of the world is the dominating force in India. If it is to be ever denied, India will be driven out of Empire."—Reuter.

IN THE WAKE OF ILAM DIN'S EXECUTION.

—:o:—

14 OR 15 PERSONS ARRESTED.

MIANWALI, Nov. 2.

Identification parades are being held in order to pick out those who threw stones and brickbats on the police officers soon after the execution of Ilam Din and it is reported that some 13 or 14 such persons have so far been identified. The names of the persons who are responsible for calling upon the people by beat of drum in the afternoon of the 30th October to gather at the Jail gate on the morning of the 31st, when Ilam Din was to be hanged have not been ascertained so far.—Free Press.

CASE AGAINST MR. B. T. RANADIVE.

Sequel To Garden House Incident.

COL. RAHMAN IN WITNESS BOX.

MEERUT, Nov. 6.

The hearing of the case against Mr. B. T. Randive for alleged tresspass and public nuisance at the Garden House on September 25, was resumed before the Joint Magistrate.

The Prosecution examined six witnesses including Col. Rahman, the Superintendent of the Jail, Mr. Macleod, Deputy Superintendent of Police, two Sergeants in charge of the Meerut "Conspiracy" case prisoners and the Garden House Gates respectively. They were then cross-examined for the Defence.

COL. RAHMAN CROSS-EXAMINED.

Col. Rahman cross-examined said, that he was disturbed while he was resting on the day of the occurrence by shouts of the crowd collected there.

"NOTHING IMPROPER."

Mr. Macleod, who arrested the accused, stated in cross-examination that he saw nothing improper in the conduct of the accused up to the time the accused charged Mr. Horton. Sgt. Seeman stated there were many visitors present in the court at the time of the accused's arrest and the Magistrate had not left the Court. Witness considered the Magistrate and not Mr. Horton to be the highest officer in this respect. The Garden House case was then adjourned till the 11th November, for taking further evidence.—Free Press.

TENNIS BALL IN STOMACH.

—:o:—

RUSSIAN BEAR DIES IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

Visitors to the Madras Zoo will sadly miss an interesting Russian bear which died about two days ago. A few days back the bear burrowed a large pit and lay at the bottom refusing all food and died subsequently. An autopsy was conducted which showed that a tennis ball had got into its stomach and it is believed that the bear took ill on account of this extraneous substance. Visitors have been in the habit of throwing eatables which it was in the habit of gobbling up and the tennis ball which was thrown at it by some boy visitors was also gulped down by the bear with the consequence detailed above.—Free Press.

Latest News.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The German air liner was proceeding to Amsterdam and Berlin when it crashed in flames at Marden Park, Surrey. There were four passengers and four crew in the air liner. It is believed that one passenger has been saved.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Sir Zulfiquar and Lady Ali Khan left to-day for the Continent to join s.s. "the Viceroy of India" at Marseilles on 15th November. Sir Zulfiquar interviewed by Reuter did not prefer to comment on yesterday's debate in the House of Lords pending the debate in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Peking.—Four men found guilty by the Military Court of instigating rickshaw riots were shot to-day in the presence of an enormous crowd. Trams are still not running.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS ROUNDED UP.

—:o:—

825 Arrests In Japan.

VEIL LIFTED AFTER MONTHS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Tokyo—The ban on the publicity of the wholesale round-up of the Communists in March last year and April 1929 has been lifted as a preliminary court has completed its examination.

It is officially stated that 825 persons have been formally charged. It is now believed that all ring-leaders have been arrested but a rigid watch is still being maintained.

The Home Minister has issued a warning for the nation to be on the guard.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S VISIT TO U. S.

—:o:—

Baldwin Pats "Mac's" Back.

LONDON, November 5.

In the House of Commons Premier MacDonald made a statement on his visit to the United States. He declared that he did not go with any agreement in mind or pocket but to try to establish new relationship based on mutual understanding. He must leave the result to fructify into policy.

In the course of conversations President Hoover raised some major issues of the Anglo-American differences like the belligerent rights, the socalled fortified bases etc., which they agreed mutually to examine with the hope of reaching an understanding Premier MacDonald stated that as regards belligerent rights no commitment whatever had been made beyond the promise that the matter would be considered. He did not raise question of general disarmament. His difficulty in preparing for Five-Power Naval Conference was sufficiently great and it would be time to prepare for the sequel of general disarmament when the Five-Power Conference was out of the way.

The Premier concluded by saying that the debts were not discussed.

BALDWIN PATS "MAC".

Mr. Baldwin said that he had long felt that the Anglo-American relations had suffered in comparison with the Anglo-Continental relations. He had opened the subject of the British Premier going to America three years ago but the visit could not have usefully taken place before now.

Premier MacDonald had earned the gratitude of the all parties. He had taken the first possible moment to make visit and had acted throughout as the Premier of Britain not as a Party leader.—Reuter.

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL.

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Graham (President of the Board of Trade) announced that Government proposed to ask Parliament early in the new year to create a Consumers Council as successor to the Food Council which since 1925 had been endeavouring, though without statutory powers, to supervise the prices of foodstuffs. The Consumers Council would be empowered compulsorily to obtain the required information, and Government would be empowered to deal with traders who refused to accept the views reached by Government after considering the recommendations of the Consumers Council. The latter's activities, Mr. Graham added, would extend not merely to foodstuffs but to all necessaries of life.—Reuter.

RESUMPTION OF ANGLO-SOVEIT RELATIONS.

Mr. Baldwin Accuses Govt. Of "Surrender" To Russia.

MR. HENDERSON'S MOTION CARRIED.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Submitting a motion inviting the House to approve of the Government's procedure as regards the resumption of the Anglo-Soviet diplomatic relations and the Government's procedure regarding that Mr. Henderson said that the Government did not intend to pledge the credit of the British tax-payer to any Soviet Government Loan.

He declared that the Soviet propaganda would not be tolerated in any form at any time. He had communicated with the Dominions none of which had opposed the policy. He pursued that all (except one whose views had not yet been received) had requested that a guarantee regarding propaganda should be made applicable to them

NO PROPAGANDA AGAINST EACH OTHER.

Mr. Henderson said that an agreement as regards propaganda had already been reached and a guarantee regarding that must be exchanged not later than the day on which the ambassador presents the credentials.

Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment deploring the Government's failure to maintain conditions laid down by the Premier and the Foreign Secretary for the resumption of diplomatic relations and condemning the resumption of relations until the preliminary conditions had been satisfied.

"SURRENDER TO RUSSIA."

Mr. Baldwin accused the Government of very humiliating surrender to Russia and said that it was a mistake to single out Russia for exceptional treatment as regards diplomatic privileges. Russian leaders were determined to set fire of revolution raging not only in Western Europe but in India and China.

LL. G. STANDS BY GOVERNMENT

Mr. Lloyd George supported the Government motion.

Sir Austen Chamberlain complained that the pledge regarding propaganda was inadequate. Moreover it was impossible to believe that the new pledge would have more value than the old.

Mr. Dalton repiying to the points raised in the debate said the parts of 1924 treaty were no longer applicable but certain parts of it would form a useful basis of discussion in the near future. He gave an assurance that the treaties which they hoped to conclude would be submitted to the House for ratification.

The House of Commons rejected Mr. Baldwin's amendment and agreed to Mr. Henderson's motion by 324 votes to 199.—Reuter.

NATIONALISATION OF COAL MINES.

—:o:—

Gradual Acquisition By State.

LABOUR'S PROPOSALS.

RUGBY, Nov. 5.

Delegates from all British coalfields are to-day attending the special conference in London of the Miners Federation which will consider the proposals regarding the coal industry which the Government propose to embody in a legislation during the present session.

The Conference will also give authority to the Miners' Executive to take part in to-morrow's joint conference with coal-owners, called by the Government. The Government's proposals provide for reducing the working hours to 7½ from April 6 next, gradual State acquisition of the mine royalties and schemes for regulation of prices and output.—B.O.W.

BANKING INQUIRY COMMITTEE FOR ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Personnel. Announced.

RUGBY, Nov. 5.

The composition of the Committee appointed by Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to enquire into the relations between banking and industry and make recommendations to assist the development of commerce and the employment of labour is announced.

Mr. H. P. MacMillan, K.C., is to be the Chairman. Finance is represented by the well-known bankers including Lord Bradbury, and Messrs. Robert Brand, Cecil Lubbock and Reginald McKenna, and prominent figures in industry commerce and Trade Unionism as well as academic economists such as Messrs. J. M. Keynes and Professor Gregory are among the members.—B.O.W.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

—:o:—

Mr. Henderson's Statement In Commons.

RUGBY, Nov. 5.

Replying to a Parliamentary question on the political situation in Austria, Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, said that both parties in that country were discussing the constitutional problem in the manner provided for by the Parliamentary institutions of their country and in a spirit congenial to those institutions. The British Government sincerely hoped that the endeavours of the Republic would enable it to return rapidly to normal conditions and disarm and disband those semi-military organisations which hampered the progress and development of that country. Any attempt to deal with the problem by other means which would mean a break-down of the present Parliamentary negotiations would as naturally cause the British Government grave concern as they would constitute a serious menace to international stability.—B.O.W.

Convicts' Escape From Alipore Gaol.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

It is reported that four convicts escaped from Alipore Central Jail on Monday night. The escape was detected early this morning. It appears that the prisoners managed to cut through an iron rod in the walls of the cell wherein they were locked up and scaled the jail walls with blankets. No trace of the convicts has yet been found.—A. P.

Death Of Lady Hunter.

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

The death occurred this morning at the Lady Willingdon Nursing Home, Madras, after a short illness, of Lady Hunter, widow of the late Sir Bernard Hunter, well-known in commercial circles in South India, who at the time of his death was Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India.

MOVE TO REVIVE LABOUR BUREAU

—:o:—

Evidence Before Labour Commission.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

The Labour Commission examined to-day representatives of the Industries and Labour Department (Messrs. Shillidy and Tin Tut) and Mr. A. M. Rouse, Chief Engineer, P. W. D. Delhi. Mr. Shillidy said that the Government had not prepared any estimates of the cost of introducing a sickness insurance scheme. The Government of India were indeed awaiting the finding of the Commission on the point. He was unable to tell Mr. Chamanlal if the Provincial revenues would permit local Governments to introduce such a scheme. It was clear that the Central Revenues could not be spent on Provincial subjects. Answering Mr. Russel, he stated, that the Government of India would be glad if the Commission, after inquiry, recommended the revival of the Labour Bureau, which was abolished on the recommendation of the Inchcape Committee. He told Mr. Joshi that the whole question of the conditions on which Government Employees' Unions could be registered was under consideration.

Mr. Birla was told that it was for the Bihar Government to decide whether an inquiry under the Trade Disputes Act was necessary to deal with the Golmuri strike situation.—A. P.

Madras Leaders Endorse Delhi Manifesto.

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

The following statement signed by Mr. Arogiasamy Mudaliar and Mr. Yakub Hasan on behalf of the nation First Party and Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, President of the Nationalist Party, has been issued: "We endorse entirely the joint statement issued by the leaders at Delhi, and we consider it a great triumph for Indian statesmanship, that responsible leaders of all parties should be united in their attitude towards the momentous pronouncement by the Viceroy with respect to the attainment of Dominion Status by India."—A. P.

KHAZANDI CASE.

—:o:—

Amending The Charges.

DEFENCE OBJECTIONS.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 5.

At the hearing of the Khanzadi Case to-day, Mr. Dhandekar, Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, took up the application by the Prosecution to amend the charges against the accused, and passed orders amending the charges so as to include the intent of secret or wrong confinement under section 365 with the alternative charge, under Section 366, I. P. C.

Defence Counsel raised the objections that the charges under these two sections were distinct, that the complainant had specified the circumstances leading to the alleged abduction, and that the new charge was not supported by any evidence.

Mr. Elphinstone, for the Defence, in making his objection, stated that the addition of the new charge was not supported by any evidence, and would prejudice the accused by admitting evidence which would be irrelevant on the charge, as it now stood, and that the High Courts had pointed out that Sessions Courts should avoid permissible joinder of charges, if such action was likely to prejudice the accused.

The Magistrate also heard an application by the Defence for the inspection of certain records.

The Public Prosecutor objected to the inspection by the defence of some of these, records including the correspondence in connection with the withdrawal of certain cases against one Rahimbux Bhattia, a prosecution witness, contending that they were private records.

The defence contended that they wanted to show that improper interest was taken by Mr. Gorwala, Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the matter, and alleged that the cases were withdrawn following Rahimbux Bhattia giving evidence in the Khanzadi Case.

The Court reserved orders.

The court was occupied the whole day with the hearing of these applications and the cross-examination of Chhato, the complainant, was not proceeded with.—A.P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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